The Oldest, Largest and Best Advertising Medium in Oneida County.

THE NEW NORTH.

The Most Widely Circulat Paper Published in Northern Wis.

VOLUME 23, NO. 17 | RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1904. | TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

FOR HOT WEATHER

Old Sol is getting in some Hot Work, and still it comes to us all alike.

Don't fret and stew.

It was just as hot last season and we all lived through it.

There is a penalty for everlasting work in a treamill. What you need is green fields. limpid waters, golf sticks, and an outfit of Summer Underwear, Negligee Shirts, Traveling Suit of Blue Serge, Stripe Flannel Outing Coat and Trousers, Wash Vests, Straw Hat, etc., etc.,

Here you will find correct styles, and some very purse comforting prices.

We're not only up to date but we're a date ahead.

P. F. SEIBEL.

THE HUB CLOTHING STORE, RHINELANDER, WIS.

USE THE

New Elastic Pulp Plaster

When you plaster your house. Nothing so good. Nothing so lasting

We are the Sole Agents for Rhinelander

SPAFFORD & COLE.

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.

Sponges, Syringes, Soaps, Combs and Brushes,

PERFUMERY, FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY AND ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED.

F. E. KRETLOW, Pharmacist.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTING GOODS

Whether you are in quest of a 40 lB. Muscallonge or the gamy Black Bass, or Specked Trout we can supply you with just the tackle you need. Rods, Reels, Hooks, Flies, it matters not what, we can fit you out. Just bear in mind too, that we carry the largest and best line of

Carriages, Buggies, Lumber Wagons and Farming Implements

LEWIS HARDWARE CO.

COMPANY L. IN CAMP.

Rhinelander Militia Boys Secure High Records in Target Practice, Collective Firing and Perfection of Drill.

Company L. started Saturday morning for the annual state encampment at Camp Douglass. The second regiment is the first on the grounds this year and the Rhinelander boys are expecting to make their customary good record both on the range and at drill. The following is the roster of the company:

OFFICERS.

Captain—Edward O. Brown.
1st. Lieut.—David H. Walker.
2d Lieut.—Alex J. Lytle.
1st. Sergeant—Schuyler A. Brown.
2 M. Sergeant—Kirk W. White.
Sergeants—E. H. Micklejohn, Art. Buffion, Herman Zander. Ed. F. Dorsch.
Corporals—Geo. E. Jones, Carl J. Mangerson, Harry A. Johnston, L. A. Leadbetter, Roy O. White, Fred G. Price.
Musicians—Fred Penney, John Hack.
Artificer—Jos. W. Whittaker.

PRIVATES.

Fred Ames, Nels Bissonette, Octave Bonnie, Jerome G. Bullion, Arthur W. Chatterton, Charles E. Chaffee, James A. Courn, Ernest E. Clothier, Carl A. Carlson, Wm. W. Gardner, Adam Gerhard, Howard L. Garner, Christopher C. Gilley, William J. Haviland, Andrew Hansky, Erwin C. Hazen, Fred R. Irick, Eben R. James, Tord J. Johnson, Harry E. G. Kemp, Hogen Knudson, Lewis E. Kucht, Ramond J. LaSelle, John Lawrence, Benjamin J. Lague, Edward S. Malone, Jacob Mett, Delmar A. Moe, Fred E. Middlested, John R. McBorney, John McMahon, Thomas McMahon, Walter H. Newsome, John Olbrantz, Carl Olson, William Pelletier, Leon A. Potter, Lyall L. Peck, Frank H. Prosser Jr., Harry L. Reevs, William J. Rheaume, Joseph H. Russell, Charles A. Shaffer, Emil Skubal, Bert R. Steadman, John Theilo, Henry A. Vanney, Clayton R. Vaughan, Thomas Williams, Oscar Winquist.

Of the above named members of the company, a few were unable to attend though nearly the full quota left on the 7:20 "Soo" passenger. At Heafford the two coaches were transferred to the St. Paul which carried the company directly to Camp Douglass reaching there early in the afternoon. They will return home tomorrow (Friday) evening, the period in camp being shortened one day from that of previous years.

Sunday in the officers pistol competition for the King revolver, a prize annually offered by Gen. Chas. King. Lieut. D. H. Walker was second with a 165 score and Capt. E. O. Brown tenth with 142. As 191 took the prize last year the second do not expect to secure it on this year's record.

The Milwaukee papers have the following to say of Monday's field work:

Company L of Rhinelander carried off the honors today, leading the first battalion in the collective firing with a score of 620.

William Haviland, a private in the same company, led all the enlisted men of the first battalion in the individual firing with a score of 79. Four other men of this company were among the highest scores.

The collective firing by companies resulted as follows. Company L 500; A. 374; I. 336, and M. 222.

The twelve highest scores in the individual firing were as follows:

Lieut. Dent, Co. I	89
Private Haviland, Co. L	79
Private Russell, Co. L	79
Sergt. Haskins, Co. M	78
Private McMahon, Co. L	76
Private Ricker, Co. M	76
Sergt. Bonflon, Co. L	73
Corporal Roehiborn, Co. A	72
Lieut. Walker, Co. L	71
Corporal Edwards, Co. A	71
Sergt. Seymour, Co. I	71
Sergt. Arnett, Co. A	70

As a result of the score, Private Haviland had the honor of lowering the flag at parade by special order of Col. Morgan.

Great amusement was caused by the arrest of the manager of the camp canteen while crossing the guard line. Harry L Reevs, a private in Company L was on post No. 9 when the manager of the canteen crossed his post after reveille. It is usual for challenging to cease at reveille, but orders to cease challenging had not yet reached post No. 9, so Private Reevs did his duty and took his man to the guard house. When he arrived there the prisoner explained that he was just going to open the canteen and added, "I am not kicking, because I know what it is to attempt to cross the guard line of the Second regiment." The commander of the guard, Lieut. D. H. Walker of Company L after hearing the facts, allowed the man to depart.

Buy It Now.

Now is the time to by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is certain to be needed sooner or later and when that time comes you will need it badly—you will need it quickly. Buy it now. It may save life. For sale by Anderle & Hinman.

PROGRAM FOR RACES.

To Be Held at Rhinelander During the County Fair Next Month.

Officers of the Oneida County Agricultural Society are rapidly perfecting arrangements for the annual fair to be held Aug. 24, 25 and 26. Races will take place each day, all to be for stated purses. The following is the speed program:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24TH.

Free-for-All Pace and Trot—
Oneida Co. horses......Purse $250.00

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25TH.

2:25 Trot......Purse $300.00
2:22 Pace 2:20 Trotters eligible......Purse $300.00

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26TH.

2:35 Pace......Purse $300.00
2:10 Pace or Trot......Purse $300.00

Entries to all purse races close on the Monday before the meeting. Records made after July 1st no bar. Five to enter, three to start. Five per cent. to enter, with an additional five per cent. from money winners. Money divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. of purse. A horse distancing the field will receive only one money. American Association rules to govern.

Fourth of July Expense.

In order that those who contributed to the Fourth of July fund may know what disposition was made of of the same, Mayor Stapleton has submitted the following:

Am't donated by citizens of Rhinelander for Fourth of July celebration	$379 00
Paid out for prizes, John Dorr	10 00
C. C. Bronson order of Jno. Greenwood	5 00
Harriet Sweet, clown	1 50
Charlotte Dorr, clown	1 50
J. Teal, fife and drum corp	12 00
Chinese fire w'rks, worth $60 pd	40 00
Leo Hildebrand, clown & horse	1 50
Chas. Stapleton, clown & horse	1 50
Dunn & Wood for powder	3 20
Frank Ball, team for parade	2 50
E. G. Squier's band	75 00
J. D. Cole, fire run	30 00
D. Gardiner, clown	1 50
J. Seraphin, h'ling log & wagon	2 50
W. D. Joslin, 2 teams in parade	5 00
A. Connins	5 00
Biscuit eating contest	3 00
Log rolling contest—A. Shippy $1 00 and Jas. Roache $1 00	
Briggs, bicycle race	3 00
D. Gardiner	1 00
Geo. Davis, sack race	1 00
Eli Payet, sack race	1 00
C. Ball, B. jump	1 00
A. Langdon, B. jump	1 00
Dr. Garner, B. jump	4 00
Frank Calkins, shot put	1 00
C. Powell, shot put	3 00
Dr. Garner, shot put	5 00
C. Ball, Bicycle race	5 00
H. Newell, bicycle race	2 00
H. Newell, foot race	3 00
Jno. Baser, foot race	50
R. Vaughn, foot race	75
H. Altenberg, foot race	1 00
Ed. Malone, race	3 00
A. Langdon, race	5 00
Chas. Stapleton, pony race	3 00
Geo. Davis, pony race	3 00
Lester Dawson, pony race	3 00
Otto Wisker	1 50
Alex Cobbin, print'g & distributing for advertising	60 00
Rev. Wilson	2 00
Stapleton's miscellaneous	3 50
M. W. A. float	
Printing bills	3 55
Bills unpaid	6 50

Lake Project Revived.

The plan to convert the swamp east of the court house into a lake, bids fair to again be resucitated; This subject was agitated several years ago at which time the plans called for a canal to connect with Lake creek. After careful surveys and tests of the proposed canal line the project was given up as a too expensive undertaking. Recently the question has been again agitated with a view to placing dikes and a dam at the south end of the swamp and allow the area to gradually fill from the natural drainage that now maintains a stream of considerable volume the greater part of the year. This appears to be a much more feasible scheme than the original one and if a lake of five to twelve feet in depth can be secured at an outlay of only two or three thousand dollars there would be few objections to such a substitution for the present unsightly swamp.

Interesting and Instructive.

Eagle Bend, Minn., March 30, 1904.
The moving pictures of Robinson Crusoe were particularly interesting and instructive to the children. The illustrations of the different periods of the earth's development are complete, interesting and beneficial to all, especially those making a study of either physical geography or geology. I can recommend this entertainment to everybody as pleasing and especially instructive.

E. C. WILKINS, Prin. of School.

Presented by the Progressive Entertainers at Opera House, July 20.

Adjourn to September 1st.

The board of review met in session Monday morning and finally decided to postpone on action the property valuation of the city till September first to which date adjournment was taken.

THE SHOCK WAS SEVERE

Rudolph Wehner, Electrician at the Paper Mill Narrowly Escapes Death from Contact With Dynamo.

Rudolph Wehner, electrician at the paper mills came near losing his life Thursday evening while working around the dynamos. The screw-driver he was using slipped and came in contact with the highly charged machine giving him a shock that rendered him unconscious. Physicians were summoned as quickly as possible and only by resorting to powerful stimulants was heart action sufficiently restored to permit him to be taken to him on South Pelham street. Though not fully recovered from the effects of the powerful shock, Mr. Wehner is again at work. It is understood he had a similar experience once before and this will doubtless lead to greater care in his work about the electrical machinery.

Married

On Sunday afternoon, at the residence of D. A. Rivers, 219 Lake Street, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, occured the wedding of Mr. Claud M. Bennett of Rhinelander, Wisconsin and Miss Amanda M. Kuehn of Stillwater, Minnesota; the Rev. Schneider officiating.

The bride has been visiting with her relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hubbard, proprietors of the Grand Central Hotel, for the past six months and by her kindly disposition and perfect manners she has made a host of friends who regard her as a special favorite.

The groom came here from Rhinelander something like a year ago to accept the position of filer for the G. W. Jones Lumber Company, which position he has fill to the best satisfaction to the company. His sterling character and strict attention to his duties has won for him a large number of friends, all of whom join the Advertiser in wishing the newly married couple many years of happiness and prosperity.—Wabeno Advertiser.

Teacher Adjudged Insane.

A Saturday dispatch from Janesville states that Mary Elizabeth Pease, a school teacher from Marinette county, who sought summer work as waitress at the Myers house, has been sent to the home of her brother at Faribault, Minn., after having been adjudged insane. Miss Pease is a graduate of Carrollton college and has been teaching for two years. She was at one time a teach in the schools of this city.

Drove Splinter in Shoulder.

F. Ligman, who operates the gang edger at the Johnson-Hinman mill, was the victim of a serious and painful accident Wednesday of last week. A heavy splinter was caught in the saws and hurled back striking him in the shoulder and embedding itself in the muscles of the shoulder and back. Dr. Hogan removed the splinter and Ligman is recovering nicely. He can congratulate himself on the narrow escape from fatal injury as would undoubtedly been the case had the missle struck him squarely in the chest or side.

Drowned.

Elmer the 15-months-old son of Bennet Larson, was drowned at Tomahawk Saturday, July 2, by falling into a small pond of water near the Larson home. Mr. Larson is employed by te Rhinelander Paper Co., and through the courtesy of E. A. Edmonds, who had secured a "Soo" special to take him to Heafford, Mr. Larson was enabled to reach his home the same evening. Of the sad misfortune the Tomahawk Leader says:

"The drowning occurred about 3:30 o'clock. Little Elmer was in the house with his mother, who was busy with household duties. Unnoticed, the child went outdoor. Mrs. Larson observed his absence in a very few minutes when she heard the crying of a baby. Thinking that the child had gone to a neighbor's house, she looked there for him. Not finding him as expected, others joined in the search. No thought was given to the pond until Fred Major, a boy, called attention to a bundle of clothing in the water. He touched the bundle with a stick and the child's head came into sight. The little body was hastily removed from the water. Dr. J. D. Cutter was summoned and arrived in a few minutes, but after working over the body for half an hour, he gave up hope of resuscitating the child.

The funeral was held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Methodist church, the little body being laid at rest in Greenwood cemetery.

L. Larson, brother of Bennett Larson, came from Rhinelander to attend the funeral."

Bowel Complaint in Children.

During the summer months children are subject to disorder of the bowels which should receive careful attention as soon as the first unnatural looseness of the bowels appears. The best medicine in use for bowel complaint is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as it promptly controls any unnatural looseness of the bowels, whether it is a child or an adult. For sale by Anderle & Hinman.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Recorded With the Register of Deeds for Week Ending Tuesday, July 12.

Following are the real estate transfers in Oneida County for the week ending Tuesday, July 12, as recorded in the register of deed's office:

Brown Bros. Lbr. Co. to John Kjellander, w. d. lot 1, Sec. 5-38-9	$200
Robt. Patty and wife to D. H. Walker, w. d. und. ½ interest block 8, 2d add. city of Rhinelander	$225
D. H. Walker to Mary C. Polly, w. d. lot 8, blk 2, 2d add to Rhinelander	$150
Milan E. Sutliff and wife to Zion's Evan. Lutheran church, w. d. lot 2 blk 13, original plat, Rhinelander	$600
Frank Korlasky and wife to Ole Dahlgren, w. d. lot 18, blk 6, town site of Pelican	$75
Sarah Neu to John Poutkowski w. d. certain lands in Sec. 12-38-10	$43
Wm. Morris to Graham Miller, w. d. lots 10 and 11, blk 2, Cohn B. & S. 3d add to Rhinelander	$275
Wm. Schiert and wife to A. G. Stephenson, w. d. se nw Sec. 32-33-5	$1
E. O. Brown and wife to Atwood Smith, w. d. lot 11, blk 19, 2d add. to Rhinelander	$65
Tillie Schmidt to Lena Kronenberger, w. d. sw ne nw se, and w½ Sec. 21 35-10	$1
S. O. Tuttle and wife to Land & Loan Co., q. c. ne ne Sec. 34-37-11	$1
S. O. Hammond and wife to Lucinda Kennedy w. d. se sw Sec. 29-36-11	$200
Eliza M. Bonnell and Ella Jamieson to Frank Korlasky, w. d. lot 18 blk 6, town site of Pelican	$75

Married Fifty Years.

At five o'clock p. m. on the 27th of June, 1854, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Stewart of Bertha street, were united in marriage. At that same hour last Monday they were celebrating their fiftieth wedding anniversary. It It was a most happy and enjoyable reunion of all their living children but one. There were present Mr. J. C. and Mrs. Stewart, Superior; Dr. P. B. and Mrs. Stewart, Rhinelander; Mr. James Stewart, Madison, Wis.; Mrs. McNab, and Master, Buenos Ayres, S. A.; Mrs. W. Donovan; Dalkeith; Mrs. A. Stewart, Miss Bessie and Master Irvine Stewart, Maxville. Other invited guests were Mr. Dan Stewart, Yukon; Miss Minnie Foulkes, Liverpool, England; and H. C. Jones, Vankleek Hill.

One of the most welcome guests present was Mr. P. S. McLaren of Tiverton, Ont. Mr. McLaren was the groomsman upon the occasion of the marriage fifty years ago. Miss Kate Dingwall of Williamstown, was the bridesmaid upon the same occasion and she would have attended this anniversary but for a severe attack of rheumatism.

The only absent members of the family were Mr. H. H. Stewart and wife of Superior, who found it impossible to be present.

After the anniversary dinner had been served the guests retired to the parlor, where Mr. P. S. McLaren presented Mr. and Mrs. Stewart with several handsome mementos of the happy event. There was a beautiful drawing room clock with gold framework, a gold headed cane and pair of gold cufflinks for Mr. Stewart, a gold watch and chain and a gold brooch for Mrs. Stewart. Also a gold lined salt dish and a fancy gold trimmed biscuit jar. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart expressed great pleasure at having their children and friends around them and hoped that at the great final gathering there would be none missing.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart were married in Lancaster and resided for many years in Breadalbane, also for eight years in Alexandria and recently in Vankleek Hill. Mr. Stewart was reeve of Lochiel for many years and is an ex-warden of the Counties of Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry. He is at present 72 years of age and is the chief of the sessional clerks in the House of Commons, Ottawa.

Upon the occasion of this golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart this community will unite in extending to them its heartiest greeting and best wishes for many years more of a happy and healthy life.—Eastern Ontario Review.

New Postal Rulings.

The local post offices have received new conversion tables and new rules relative to foreign money order business, which go into effect July 1. Hereafter in converting United States money orders, four marks and eighteen pfenning will be paid for one dollar, whereas formerly but four marks seventeen pfenning were paid. In converting Uniued States money into the coin of Denmark, one dollar will bring three kroners and seventy-two ore. In converting United States money into Austria and Hungary denominations, the conversion had to be made in francs and centimes, but after July 1 it will be in crowns, hellers and ellers as there is a demand for these denominations. At present single money orders between this country and Great Britain cannot be for an amount greater than $50. After July 1 the limit will be $100 for Great Britain and British possessions. At present if $100 is sent two money orders have to be purchased. The new order will enable the sending of but one for amounts of $100 or under.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to express our sincere thanks to the friends who so kindly assisted us in our recent bereavement. MR. AND MRS. J. VERAGE.

THE STORY TELLER

ROOM FOR THE OLD HORSE YET.

Though the trolley goes buzzing along the highway
And under the blossoming trees,
And pass the broad fields where the scent of the hay
Floats lazily out on the breeze;
Though it fills the red steed with suspicion and fear,
And causes the goslings to fret,
And zipps up and down through the once quiet town,
There is room for the old horse yet.

Though the automobile whizzes over the scene
That once was so peaceful and still
Leaving dust in its wake and the scent of benzine,
As it disappears over the hill;
Though its zipps and its jolts give alarm to the colts,
Let us not for a moment forget
That, in spite of man's need of excitement and speed,
There is room for the old horse yet.

A thousand inventors are busy to-day
Building ships to be sailed in the air;
By to-morrow the eagle may flutter away
From the gay people soaring up there;
The chicken may squawk, seeing man as they flock,
As high as the birds ever get,
But in spite of the things we may do with our wings,
There is room for the old horse yet.

Though the lightning express, with its rush and its roar,
Remains but a moment in sight;
Though the trip that took months in the wagons of yore
Is easily made in a night;
Though the engine's wild toot causes heifers to moot,
And the country lies under a net
Made by long rows of steel for the steam-driven wheel,
There is room for the old horse yet.
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

A SELF QUARANTINE

By GERTRUDE M. JONES

(Copyright, 1904, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

THE inhabitants of the little mountain town of D— were thrown into a mild excitement one day over the mysterious doings of a stranger who had suddenly made his appearance in their midst.

He had paid one month's rent in advance for a tiny vacant cottage in the center of the town and had moved into it, ordering from the one big store below a cot, an easy chair, a table, a few rugs and a small invoice of paper, pens and ink.

An order was left at the little depot restaurant for three meals a day for a fortnight, to be delivered on the porch of his cottage, and this bill also was paid in advance.

The man was said to have been by those who saw him young and extremely good looking and accompanied by a bulldog, old and extremely ugly. Within 12 hours after taking possession an enormous scarlet card swung from the stranger's cottage door.

SMALLPOX
KEEP OUT.

Terrified people crossed the street to avoid passing the house, and the nearest neighbors barred up the windows that overlooked the pest ridden place.

Thrice daily a negro boy left a basket of eatables on the deserted veranda and fled as if the goblins were after him. Thrice daily the bulldog was seen to carry the basket within doors and

"I AM A TRAINED NURSE FROM ATLANTA," SHE SAID, QUIETLY.

gravely return it to the steps when emptied. The old doctor of the town, standing upon the ethics of his profession, declined to go to the assistance of a well-to-do sick man unsummoned, so the mysterious stranger—self quarantined—was left to his fate.

Several days passed. Within the house, Harry Owsley, stretched his legs lazily before a crackling fire and laughed aloud. A box of fine cigars stood at his elbow and under his busy fingers a pile of manuscripts—his first novel—grew rapidly.

"Say, Jack, old fellow, this is great, isn't it?" he said, chuckling as he stroked the dog's head laid upon his knee. "No soot, electric cars or telephone bells, no clamoring people, no getting up at six in the morning, only the twitter of spring birds and the solitude, and rest—blessed rest for mind and body."

The bulldog was not so enthusiastic, and wagged only a feeble response. A mangy cat in the back yard had beep, so far, his only diversion, a poor exchange for his cushion of down in a steam-heated flat.

As evening approached a sudden change came over the young man's mood. Rigors began to creep down his spine, a splitting headache racked him with its torture, and as night came on fever leaped in his veins.

All night he tossed, thirty, sleepless and half delirious, while grinning demons chased up and down the bare walls of his room.

When morning came a blind in the house opposite was turned, and a woman's pretty face looked anxiously out at the bobbing scarlet sign.

"Aunt Amanda, it's a crying shame to let a poor man die, perhaps, in a Christian community, and not a soul go near him. My mind is made up. I am going over there immediately," said the owner of the face.

"But, Blanche, dear, you came here to rest—and then the risk you know, my child—"

"I have rested, auntie, and am well protected by vaccination. The love of my profession as well as duty calls me."

A few minutes later, Blanche Gordon, having made friends with the bulldog, stood at the sick man's side, regarding him with cool, critical eyes. A long white apron, which had gone through a bi-chloride of mercury bath, enveloped her trim figure, and a cap, treated in like manner, protected her blonde hair from infection.

"I am a trained nurse from Atlanta," she said quietly, "would you like to have me do something for you?"

"Yes," was the grateful reply.

"Let me see your tongue, please." Her skillful fingers ran along his wrist as she asked a few questions.

"You have grippe, with pneumonic symptoms. That placard at the door is a sham."

"Yes."

"What was your object?"

"I have a position in Atlanta of heavy responsibility. The tension grew so great I could bear it no longer. I wanted to rest, to write, to get away from people, from everybody—everybody."

The nurse turned to the chair where she had thrown her cloak.

"What are you going to do?" he asked fretfully.

"I belong to the class you mention. People—everybody."

"Don't go. I am thirsty and sick," he moaned.

The girl threw down her cloak and brought him a glass of water. For three days and nights the cool-headed nurse fought—sleepless and single handed—with the pleuro-grippe demon until he loosened his hold, then she disappeared, and Aunt Amanda, who had been hovering in the background, came to the front with broth and stimulants. During the hours of his delirium, it seemed to Owsley that the chasing imps on the wall had changed to floating cherubs, with dove grey eyes. In a few days the convalescent was able to take a Pullman car back to the city. Pleading weariness, Miss Gordon declined to make him the visit he craved, a visit that was not professional, and the young fellow was forced to write his farewell and thanks.

"How good you have been to me, my dear Miss Gordon," he scribbled, feebly. "I am sorry to have been such a beastly nuisance, and wish that I might think clearly enough to tell you something of my gratitude. I shall try to do so later. For the present believe me to be your devoted HARRY OWSLEY."

A month slipped away and the rose vines about Aunt Amanda's veranda were sending out their long green shoots. Blanche Gordon in the morning sunshine was trying to fasten a refractory climber to the pillar above her. This was her last day of vacation. To-morrow she must go back to duty and work in the city hospital.

"Let me do that for you," said a voice at her side, with a suddenness that nearly made her fall from the rickety ladder.

"Mr. Owsley," she exclaimed, descending and giving him her hand in cordial welcome. "I am glad to see that smallpox has not left you marked in any way." She smiled sarcastically.

"The scars are there, though you do not see them," he answered gravely.

"But there is no constitutional weakness, I trust, as a result of that dread disease," she continued in mocking tones.

"Yes, I find my heart's action seriously impaired. Miss Gordon, at the age of 21 I had my first love affair. The girl turned out to be a shallow, soulless little flirt, and, disillusioned, I thought, that I had done with women forever. But let me remind you, since you are bent on teasing, that vaccination does not always render one immune. At the expiration of seven years—a period in which, they tell us, the entire system is changed—I have become innoculated with a pair of dove gray eyes, and have, at last, a genuine case of love, from which I shall never recover. Miss Gordon, I love you. I want you for my wife. Will you marry me?"

The girl looked at him for a moment, then hesitatingly gave him her hands. "If you are sure this is not varioloid," she began blushing, but the young man drew her to him and stopped the words with a kiss.

HIS DREAM THE REAL THING

Mr. Johnson, of New Jersey, Plunged Downstairs, But Continued Sleeping.

Gilbert Johnson, a resident of Huntley, N. J., had a dream which came near costing him his life. Mr. Johnson dreamed he was walking along a narrow plank which spanned a sickening chasm. When he was in the middle of the span some one moved the plank, and Mr. Johnson fell—down, down, down.

About five o'clock in the morning Mrs. Johnson was aroused by the sound of heavy breathing, and, going to her husband's room, discovered his absence. Peering down the stairway, she beheld her husband with his head resting below the last step, and his feet perched above him on the stairway, sound asleep. Mrs. Johnson aroused her 15-year-old daughter, Gladys, and they awakened Johnson, who, although he had apparently fallen head foremost downstairs, was not in the least injured. He had walked from his room to the landing and plunged downstairs without awakening.

Wouldn't It Be Fun?

Oh, the noise! Oh, the slip, spat, snap!
Oh, for silence and for peace—
Ah, that terrifying clap!
Will the racket never cease!

Oh, the pity of it all!
Oh, the meaningless desire
To disturb and to appall
With the noise and with the fire!

Stay—two boys once made a gun
From a joint of gas pipe—say,
Comrade, wouldn't it be fun
To be those two boys to-day?
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

Make Pets of Mice.

The latest craze among the fashionable women in London is the adoption of mice as pets. Following the exhibition of the National Mouse club, the wives of wealthy lawyers, doctors and authors began to purchase rare specimens of the little creatures and bring them into their homes. Black and tan and silver and gold fawn are mostly favored, and as high as $50 has been paid for one specimen.

It would be something of a calamity if one of those floating mines should strike the sea serpent.

MR. PENNILESS ATTENDS THE BALL GAME.

Mr. Penniless—All true sports go broke, but I will see this game nevertheless by scaling these mighty ramparts.

Great guns, the enemy lies in wait!

Ouch! I've scored a hit.

Ah, yes, the game continues, but mine don't. 'Tis plainly seen I'm down and out.

KINDNESS FOR HOODLUMS.

How the Children of the New York Slums Are Looked After by Settlement Workers.

The reform of youthful hoodlums by other means than through the club of the policeman and the reformatory has been undertaken by two New York organizations recently. To transform such youths into orderly young men is the work which the West Side Neighborhood house and the East Side house are now attempting, reports the Sun of recent date.

The workers in these settlements are generally men of tact and personal popularity. They investigate the gang spirit thoroughly and learn its causes and the means by which it can be transformed into something better. They come into immediate contact with the members of the local gangs and study the mental and moral possibilities of each and in what way each member can be influenced.

Most of these gang youths live in tenement houses of the lowest order, with an environment not calculated to awaken their better nature. They either congregate on street corners, in saloons or at some other rendezvous; their homes, such as they are, are merely regarded by them as temporary lodging places.

One fortunate circumstance in the work of reclaiming these wild youths is that the gangs each have an organization with a recognized captain or leader, and by proper persuasiveness and a real kindly interest this form of organization can be turned from one of criminal propensities into a law-abiding organization, ambitious for decent development. The members of the gangs have a deep loyalty to their leaders, whose influence and example, one way or another, pervade the whole company.

The settlement workers visit the tenement houses; interest themselves without any patronizing airs in the personal welfare of each member; win over the captain first, and after him his following, and before the gangs are scarcely aware of the fact the organizations are converted into orderly clubs.

Rival gangs which formerly fought fiercely on the streets and assaulted one another at the drop of a chance meeting are brought together in the settlement houses and are influenced to forget their animosities and their predatory life and become merged in a harmonious club.

The settlements give them the use of gymnasiums and other beneficial and elementary facilities. This transition is not being accomplished suddenly. It is a gradual process, and sometimes the greatest difficulty is experienced, particularly in effacing the spirit of rivalry among the more vicious.

Speech Abruptly Ended.

"These people who get one idea or one tenet and never change," said Representativ John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, the democratic leader of the house, "always bring to my mind an episode at a dinner I attended once where a scholarly and eloquent pioneer was telling of the dangers that beset him in his early days in the west.

"'I remember once,' he said, 'when I was traveling from one town to another, a tremendous thunderstorm came up. The scene was frightful, awe-inspiring. I expected every moment that the lightning would strike the tree under which I had sought shelter.'

"'Why in thunder didn't you get under another tree?' shouted a man at one of the tables, and the speech ended right there."—N. Y. World.

The Baby's Bath.

The domestic ingenuity of the man in this story may suggest something to economical American householders. He entered a hardware store and asked the price of the small bathtubs in the window.

"Two seventy-five."

"Whew!" exclaimed the customer. "I guess until prices come down we'll have to go on washing baby in the coal-scuttle."—London V. C.

English in Japan.

The learning of the Japanese will be greatly facilitated by the abandonment of their peculiar way of writing and printing their language. Ten years ago the universities inaugurated the reform; next year the use of English letters will be begun in the public schools; and this will soon lead to their general use.

Skull of the Negro.

A negro's skull is believed to be harder and thicker than a white man's, owing to the early exposure of African children to the heat of the sun.

THE BUTCHER'S BOY KNOWS

When a Young Man Wants Information About His Girl, Inquire of Him.

"Say, I want your advice," said the man to the woman old enough to be his mother, relates the Chicago Inter Ocean. "You know I'm thinking of asking a certain young woman to marry me—maybe you didn't know it, but I am. Although I think a great deal of her, in some ways I don't know her at all. She's always nice and sweet to me, but sometimes I've felt that she put on her company manners when I'm around. Now, do you suppose if I talked with her mother I could find out more about her real disposition?"

"No, sir," said the woman. "If you want to know the true nature of your divinity, just consult the butcher or the grocer who takes and delivers orders at her house. I don't mean the head of the firm, but the poor clerk who does the order work. Somehow women get into the habit of thinking that the man who appears at the back door every morning is one of the family, and act accordingly. The girl who appears in the parlor in a natty waist and trim skirt, will slouch out into the kitchen and appear to the butcher's boy in a spotted kimona and a skirt that hangs every which way. She'll scold her mother or sister before him, she'll talk over private affairs before him—yes, she may even talk him down for not bringing what was ordered in a manner which you would not consider ladylike.

"I don't mean to say that this particular girl would do all those things, but that these are the things which women allow themselves to do when the order man is in the kitchen. I know one woman who always met the vegetable man with her hair streaming down her back. He used to come just as she was dressing, and she never stopped to arrange her hair before she saw him. Another woman acquaintance of mine thinks nothing of tripping down to give her meat order before she puts on her dress skirt. To be sure, she wraps herself in a short kimona, and her petticoats are always things of beauty, but she is not just the sort of woman I would want to marry.

"Another thing. Those fellows who come into the kitchen every morning are very observant, and they can give you some idea of the disposition of the women they see daily. They will tell you that one woman is too familiar with her cook, and that another is too unreasonable with the second girl. They point out that a woman is far from neat, because she is not careful about her utensils when she cooks. They know when the young woman of the family comes dawdling in to breakfast every morning, and they promptly put her down as lazy. They notice how this same young woman does her little tasks in the kitchen, and have a decided opinion as to whether she is a good housekeeper or not. They tell by her manner of saying 'good morning' to them whether she is alert, brave and womanly, or whether she is slouchy, whining and fussy.

"So be advised by me, and if you want to know just what sort of a girl your sweetheart is, get acquainted with the grocer's or butcher's clerk who takes orders at her house."

Sang of Nero.

A school-teacher at Three Rivers asked her pupils the other day who Nero was. The only response came from a little fellow who held up his hand. "Arthur," said the teacher, "do you know who Nero was?" "Yes, ma'am," he answered, proudly, "he's the one we sing about in our Sunday school." The teacher was unable to recall any song in Gospel hymns where Nero was mentioned.

"What is the song like, Arthur?" she asked.

"Nero, My God, to Thee," was the answer given by the child.—Detroit Journal.

The Abalone Fad.

In California there is a fad for eating abalone, a large mussel, which furnishes the beautiful shells used for ornamental purposes. The Chinese have eaten them for years, but until recently Americans scorned them as food. Now abalone chowder, soup, and even abalone steaks are considered great delicacies in San Francisco. Doubtless the new fish will find its way to eastern markets before long.

Constant Desire.

He who desires is always poor.—Claudianus.

Young People

SO QUEER.

It seems so very queer to me
That when I am in bed
I travel over all the lands
About which I have read.

I see great cities full of men,
And strange and lovely things,
Tall animals with stripes and spots,
And birds with painted wings.

And oh, so fast I travel, too,
I can't tell how I go;
In foreign countries, far apart,
I'm there before I know.

Yet in the morning, when I wake,
I have not moved my head,
But on my pillow lie as snug
As when I went to bed!
—Zitella Cocke, in Woman's Home Companion.

BIG DOG ATTENDS SCHOOL

Follows His Little Master Every Day in Spite of Objections Made by His Teacher.

Whoever heard of a dog going to school?

In Pawtucket, R. I., there is a dog that has been attending school for a couple of years. His name is Prince Turner.

He goes to one of the grammar schools.

He is a Newfoundland dog—a big, heavy fellow—but his manners and his disposition are perfectly gentle.

Does he break the rules? Not as often as his boy companions do. Indeed, his deportment grade is very high.

Prince Turner belongs to a little boy whose name is Willie Turner, and when he first began bringing Prince to school the teacher objected.

But her objections did no good, for Prince was determined to come with his little master.

For a little while he was as awkward as a bull in a china shop; the aisles were so narrow that sometimes he had a tight squeeze to get through.

And then in his good humor he would switch his tail back and forth, which sometimes gave the children a smart slap in their faces.

After a bit, however, he learned how to get along very nicely in the schoolroom.

Prince's regular place in the room is an open space in front of the teacher's desk.

Occasionally he rises and moves quietly about the room, stopping now and then to let some boy or girl give him a pat and a hug.

At recess time in the morning and in the afternoon he rises and marches out with the children and takes his recreation with them, and then marches in.

One day, however, Prince had a little errand to attend to at recess time and wandered farther away from the school yard than he expected to. When the bell rang at the close of recess he did not hear it. The teacher noticed that prince was not in line as she opened the window and rang the bell a second time. This time Prince heard it and trotted straight back to the yard and found his place in the line.

One time his master had misbehaved and was sent to the principal to be punished. Prince somehow seemed to realize that his master was in trouble, so what did he do but march into the principal's room—the door had been left open—plant himself beside his master and look dangerous.

The principal did not dare to punish the boy until the dog had been removed.

Perhaps some of you boys wish you had a dog around to protect you when you have misbehaved and are going to be punished.

Prince would like to go to Sunday school, but the superintendent has not yet made up his mind that it would do to let a big dog in. So the poor fellow has to wait at the door until Sunday school is over and Willie comes out.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Kennebec's Proud Boast.

Kennebec county, Maine, has, since 1820, furnished ten governors, eight United States senators, ten national representatives, 14 secretaries of state, six state treasurers, three attorney generals, six presidents of the state senate, 11 speakers of the house, three cabinet officials and one speaker of the national house.

Koran Is Not for Sale.

Booksellers in Turkey never sell the Koran. The Turkish Bible is deemed too precious to be sold. It is given away to the person who desires it, but the tradesman first insists that he receive a nice little present in money.

INSECTS THAT MAKE BURS.

Something About the Cunningly Constructed Home of a Fly, Known as Rhodites Eglantina.

Of course you do not expect to see chestnut burs on a wild rose bush, but occasionally, if you are an observant boy or girl, you will discover some big round, green growth surrounding the stalk of the fragrant sweet briar, that on account of their dense covering of spiny "prickles" look very much like burs. But inside you will find that the resemblance ceases, for instead of a shining trio of fat brown nuts, you will find a series of compact little cells wherein are curled up, each mite in a compartment of its own, a number of small white larvae. They secure a sufficient amount of nourishment from the walls of their tiny chambers, which are composed of succulent matter.

Now when you have discovered that this funny growth is not the fruit of the sweet-smelling pink rose, you will be interested in it as a cunningly constructed home of a small insect family. In the beginning, the parent fly punctures the sharp thorned stalk of the plant, and oviposits numerous wee eggs. Very

A SWEET BRIAR CHESTNUT.

soon a great green swelling appears, the result of a drop of a tonic-like fluid deposited with the eggs, and aided in its action by the plant's restorative vitality. Behind these secure walls the minute eggs hatch into small worm-like larvae, but it is usually quite summer before the perfect insect called Rhodites eglantina comes out as a winged fly.

This little creature is extremely handsome in appearance, with gleaming metallic green head, iridescent rose and peacock blue body and wee amber legs. Its wings show many bright colors like the surface of a soap bubble, and the little fellow looks like a rich jewel as it tilts about on a green leaf. This brood produces a late gall in which the larvae hibernate through the winter, coming forth in the spring perfected flies to continue their gentle, inoffensive life story. If you gather a few of these galls and put them in a box, not quite air tight, you will probably soon have a little family of iridescent flies that will dart about in search of their favorite food plant. If you are quite humane you will place a drop of water where they can drink from it, then give them their liberty, for all wild things love to "go free" and these little flies are without harm.—Albert Feld, in American Agriculturist.

Elsie Explains Her Drawing.

A Milwaukee kindergarten teacher asked her pupils to draw pictures illustrating some song with which they were familiar. After considerable labor one of the children came forward with a sheet of paper covered by delightfully cabalistic designs. The composition of the picture consisted of three rude buckets, ranged in order; the crude representation of a well, and a series of dots and spots made with the point of a pencil. "What is this?" asked the teacher, pointing to the first pail. "That," said the young artist, "is the old oaken bucket. The next is the iron bound bucket, the last one's the moss-covered bucket—and this is the well." "And what are these dots?" "Oh, you know! They're the 'spots that my infancy knew.'"

Crow Imitates Cuckoo Clock.

A cuckoo clock has been in the possession of George Wreake, of Sibley, Minn., for many years. At the end of each hour a little cuckoo used to come out and announce the various hours. This proceeding amused a crow, which for the past four years has been a pet in the household. About two years ago the clock met with an accident, which put the cuckoo out of business, although the other machinery of the clock operates as before. Sine then, when the hands mark the even hours, the crow "caws" the proper number of times—one for one o'clock, six for six o'clock, etc.

An Immense Circular Saw.

The largest circular saw in the world has just been made in Philadelphia. It is seven feet four inches in diameter, and will be used to cut pine stumps into shingle bolts.

THE WORLD OF WORK.

Prussia has 2,033 associations of stenographers, with 31,291 members.

An extremely fine quality of green leather, made in Turkey, is manufactured from the skin of the angel fish.

The fisheries of Canada are among the most extensive in the world. There were engaged in the various branches of the industry during the season of 1903, 77,801 men, using fishing gear and fixtures representing a capital of $11,305,595.

An important scheme is being initiated for the establishment, on a gigantic scale, of a projected sugar industry in the south of Ireland. Arrangements have been made near Cork for the planting of over 3,000 acres of land with sugar beets. Factories for the manufacture of raw beet sugar will then be erected.

A recent attempt to reduce the daily hours of female factory workers at Freiberg, Germany, was opposed on the grounds that competition with Italy, Japan and China would not permit it, and that, if factory life were made too attractive, domestic help would be still more difficult to obtain than it is now.

During the year 1903 there were built in German shipyards 229 steamships of 269,983 gross registered tons and 278 sailing vessels of 45,628 tons. Compared with the statistics for 1902 these figures show an increase of two steamers and 47,400 steamer tonnage and a decrease of two sailing vessels and 13,000 tons in the tonnage of the latter.

In order to encourage industrial enterprise the municipality of Cantania, Italy, has decided to award a premium of $10,000 to any new industry which is established in the town and employs not fewer than 100 workmen or individuals daily. Such an industry which further develops will receive $5,000 for each batch of 50 individuals employed in excess of the first 100.

VIRTUES OF THE FOOTBATH.

It cures a cold.
It is easily given.
It must be very hot.
Keep adding hot water.
A footbath should last 20 minutes.
Put plenty of mustard in the foot bath.
A foot bath must extend well up to the calves to do real good.
A tepid foot bath will often conquer insomnia or an attack of nerves.
Hot foot baths (with a hot wet towel on the head) will relieve a headache.
A moderately warm foot bath will frequently relieve an organic trouble of the heart.
After the victim is in bed a hot water bag placed at the feet will add greatly to the good results.

CHURCH CONCERNS.

Rev. W. Cunliffe, an English Episcopal clergyman, illustrates the wonders of nature and power of God by chemical experiments in his pulpit.

A woman's missionary society has been organized in Jaffna, Ceylon, each member taking a mite box and pledging "a coin a day and a prayer."

After 40 years of service as sexton of Grace church, on Brooklyn Heights, William McKnight has resigned. The church has voted him a pension for life.

Rev. Robert Coyle, retiring moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States, is the son of a blacksmith, and worked his way up through college with his own hands.

There are four men in Central Pennsylvania Methodist Episcopal conference who entered that conference tgether 50 years ago. They are D. S. Monroe, Samuel Creighton, Richard Hinkle and George Warren.

The library of Tayler Lewis, LL. D., professor of ancient and oriental languages, which is particularly rich in Arabic and rare editions in Greek and Latin, has been acquired by Union college, Schenectady, where the professor is employed.

Bishop Kelly, of the Catholic diocese of Georgia, has mailed to each of the churches in his jurisdiction a letter directing that under the recent order of the pope the use of female voices in Catholic church choirs shall cease.

A BACK LICK

Settled the Case with Her.

Many great discoveries have been made by accident and things better than gold mines have been found in this way, for example when even the accidental discovery that coffee is the real cause of one's sickness proves of most tremendous value because it locates the cause and the person has then a chance to get well.

"For over 25 years," says a Missouri woman, "I suffered untold agonies in my stomach and even the best physicians disagreed as to the cause without giving me any permanent help, different ones saying it was gastritis, indigestion, neuralgia, etc., so I dragged along from year to year, always half sick, until finally I gave up all hopes of ever being well again.

"When taking dinner with a friend one day she said she had a new drink which turned out to be Postum and I liked it so well I told her I thought I would stop coffee for awhile and use it, which I did.

"So for three months we had Postum in place of coffee without ever having one of my old spells but was always healthy and vigorous instead.

"Husband kept saying he was convinced it was coffee that caused those spells, but even then I wouldn't believe it until one day we got out of Postum and as we lived two miles from town I thought to use the coffee we had in the house.

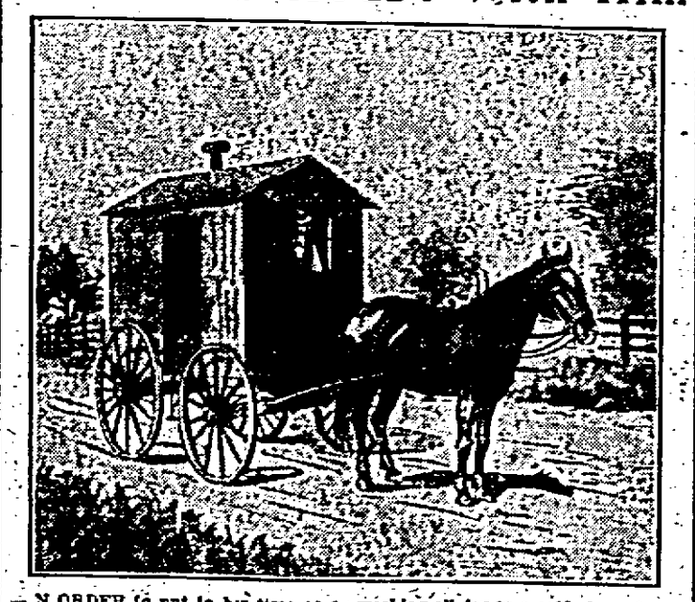
"The result of a week's use of coffee again was that I had another terrible spell of agony and distress proving that it was the coffee and nothing else. That settled it and I said good bye to Coffee forever and since then Postum alone has been our hot mealtime drink.

"My friends all say I am looking worlds better and my complexion is much improved. All the other members of our family have been benefited, too, by Postum in place of the old drink, coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ten days' trial of Postum in place of coffee or tea is the wise thing for every coffee drinker. Such a trial tells the exact truth often, where coffee is not suspected.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Takes His House With Him



IN ORDER to put in his time as a journeyman plasterer to the best advantage, John Dixon, of Shiloh, N. J., has built himself a house wagon, which goes wherever he goes. He found that much of his working time was spent going to and from his labors, and he hit on the house wagon as a solution of the difficulty. After working all day in a cold, damp house he is glad to get back to his cozy quarters in the wagon, which has a fire, a stove, a comfortable bed and all the comforts of home. He figures that since taking up his abode in the movable home he has saved enough in extra wages to pay for it.

DEMOCRATS AGREE ON THE PLATFORM

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES PROMULGATED AT ST. LOUIS.

SILENT ON MONEY QUESTION

Tariff for Revenue Only Is Favored —Stringent Anti-Trust Laws Demanded—Party's Position on Other Issues.

St. Louis, July 9.—When the democratic national convention was called to order Friday evening, Senator Daniel, chairman of the committee on resolutions, was at once recognized by the chair, and read the resolutions as adopted by the committee. When he had finished the reading Senator Daniel moved the previous question, which was carried, and the platform was adopted without debate. It is as follows:

The democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, declares its devotion to the essential principles of the democratic faith which brings together in party communion. Under them, local self-government, and national unity and prosperity were alike established. They underlaid our independence, the structure of our free republic and every democratic extension from Louisiana to California and Texas to Oregon, which preserved faithfully in all the states the tie between taxation and representation. They yet inspire the masses of our people, guarding jealously their rights and liberties, and cherishing their fraternity, peace and orderly development. They remind us of our duties and responsibilities as citizens and impress upon us, particularly at this time, the necessity of reform and the rescue of the administration or government from the headstrong, arbitrary and spasmodic methods which distract business by uncertainty, and pervade the public mind with dread, distrust and perturbation.

The application of these fundamental principles to the living issues of the day is the first step toward the assured peace, safety and progress of our nation. Freedom of the press, of conscience, and of speech— equality before the law of all citizens; right of trial by jury; freedom of the person defended by the writ of habeas corpus; liberty of personal contract untrammeled by sumptuary laws; supremacy of the civil over military authority; a well disciplined militia; the separation of church and state; economy in expenditures; low taxes, that labor may be lightly burdened; prompt and sacred fulfillment of public and private obligations; fidelity to treaties; peace and friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none; absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principle of republics—these are doctrines which democracy has established, approved by the nation, and they should be constantly invoked and enforced.

Capital and Labor.

We favor enactment and administration of laws, giving labor and capital impartially their just rights. Capital and labor ought not to be enemies. Each is necessary to the other. Each has its rights, but the rights of labor are certainly no less "vested," no less "sacred" and no less "unalienable" than the rights of capital.

Constitutional guarantees are violated whenever any citizen is denied the right to labor, acquire and enjoy property or reside where interest or inclination may determine. Any denial thereof by individuals, organization, or governments, should be summarily rebuked and punished.

We deny the right of any executive to disregard or suspend any constitutional privilege or limitation. Obedience to the laws and respect for their requirements are alike the supreme duty of the citizen and the official.

The military should be used only to support and to maintain the law. We unqualifiedly condemn its employment for the summary banishment of citizens without trial, or for the control of elections.

We approve the measure which passed the United States senate in 1896, but which a republican congress has ever since refused to enact, relating to contempts in federal courts, and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt.

Waterways.

We favor liberal appropriations for the care and improvement of the waterways of the country. When any waterway like the Mississippi river, is of sufficient importance to demand special aid of the government, such aid should be extended with a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

We oppose the republican policy of starving home development in order to feed the greed for conquest and the appetite for national "prestige" and the display of strength.

Economy of Administration.

Large reductions can easily be made in the annual expenditures of the government without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the public service, and we shall insist upon the strictest economy and frugality compatible with vigorous and efficient civil, military and naval administration as a right of the people, too clear to be denied or withheld.

We favor honesty in the public service. The enforcement of honesty in the public service, and to that end a thorough legislative investigation of those executive departments of the government already known to teem with corruption, as well as other departments suspected of harboring corruption, and the punishment of ascertained corruptionists without fear or favor or regard to persons. The persistent and deliberate refusal of both the senate and the house of representatives to permit such investigation to be made demonstrates that only by a change in the executive and in the legislative departments can complete exposure, punishment and correction be obtained.

Government Contract with Trusts.

We condemn the action of the republican party in congress in refusing to prohibit an executive department from entering into contracts with convicted trusts or unlawful combinations in restraint of interstate trade.

We believe that one of the best methods of protecting economy and honesty in the public service is to have public officials, from one occupant of the white house down to the lowest of them, returned as nearly as may be, to Jeffersonian simplicity of living.

Executive Usurpation.

We favor the nomination and election of a president imbued with the principles of the constitution, who will set his face sternly against executive usurpation of legislative and judicial functions, whether that usurpation be veiled under the guise of executive construction of existing laws, or whether it take refuge in the tyrant's pleas of necessity or superior wisdom.

Imperialism.

We favor the preservation, so far as we can, of an open door for the world's commerce in the orient, without an unnecessary entanglement in oriental and European affairs, and without arbitrary, unlimited, irresponsible and absolute government anywhere within our jurisdiction. We oppose, as fervently as did George Washington himself, an indefinite, irresponsible, discretionary and vague absolutism and a policy of colonial exploitation, no matter where or by whom invoked or exercised; we believe with Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, that no government has a right to make one set of laws for those "at home" and another and a different set of laws, absolute in character, for those "in the colonies." All men under the American flag are entitled to the protection of the institutions whose emblem the flag is; if they are inherently unfit for those institutions, then they are inherently unfit to be members of the American body politic. Wherever there may exist a people incapable of being governed under American laws, in consonance with the American constitution of that people ought not to be part of the American domain.

We insist that we ought to do for the Filipinos what we have done already for the Cubans, and it is our duty to make that promise now, and upon suitable guarantees of protection to citizens of our own and other countries resident there at the time of our withdrawal, set the Filipino people upon their feet, free and independent to work out their own destiny.

The endeavor of the secretary of war, by pledging the government's indorsement for "promoters" in the Philippine islands to make the United States a partner in speculative legislation of the archipelago, which was only temporarily held up by the opposition of the democratic senators, in the last session, will, if successful, lead to entanglements from which it will be difficult to escape.

The Tariff.

The democratic party has been, and will continue to be, the consistent opponent of that class of tariff legislation by which certain interests have been permitted, through congressional favor, to draw a heavy tribute from the American people. This monstrous perversion of those equal opportunities, which our political institutions were established to secure, has caused what may once have been infant industries to become the greatest combinations of capital that the world has ever known. These especial favorites of the government have through trust methods been converted into monopolies, thus bringing to an end domestic competition, which was the only alleged check upon the extravagant profits made possible by the protective system. These industrial combinations, by the financial assistance they can give now control the policy of the republican party.

We denounce protection as a robbery of the many to enrich the few, and we favor a tariff limited to the needs of the government, economically administered against any industry, class or section, to the end that the burdens of taxation shall be distributed as equally as possible.

We favor a revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses and for the common weal, and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions and its discriminations, keeping in view the ultimate ends of "equality of burdens and equality of opportunities," and the constitutional purpose of raising a revenue by taxation, to-wit, the support of the federal government in all its integrity and virility, but in simplicity.

Trusts.

We recognize that the gigantic trusts and combinations, designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint products of capital and labor, and which have been fostered and promoted under republican rule, are a menace to beneficial competition and an obstacle to permanent business prosperity. A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. Individual equality of opportunity and free competition are essential to a healthy and permanent commercial prosperity, and any trust, combination or monopoly tending to destroy these by controlling production, restricting competition or fixing prices, should be prohibited and punished by law. We especially denounce rebates and discrimination by transportation companies, as the most potent agency in promoting and strengthening these unlawful conspiracies against trade.

We demand an enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission, to the end that the traveling public and shippers of this country may have prompt and adequate relief for the abuses to which they are subjected in the matter of transportation. We demand a strict enforcement of existing anti and criminal statutes against all such trusts, combination and monopolies; and we demand the enactment of such further legislation as may be necessary to effectually suppress them.

Any trust or unlawful combination engaged in interstate commerce which is monopolizing any branch of business or production, should not be permitted to transact business outside of the state of its origin. Whenever it shall be established in any court of competent jurisdiction that such monopolization exists, such prohibition should be enforced through comprehensive laws to be enacted on the subject.

Reclamation of Arid Lands.

We congratulate our western citizens upon the passing of the law known as the Newlands irrigation act for the irrigation and reclamation of the arid lands of the west, a measure framed by a democrat, passed in the senate by a nonpartisan vote and passed in the house against the opposition of almost all the republican leaders by a vote, the majority of which was democratic.

We call attention to this great democratic measure, broad and comprehensive as it is, working automatically throughout all time without further action of congress until the reclamation of all the lands in the arid west capable of reclamation is accomplished, reserving the lands reclaimed to homeseekers in small tracts, and rigidly guarding against land monopoly, as an evidence of the policy of domestic development contemplated by the democratic party, should it be placed in power.

Isthmian Canal.

The democracy when intrusted with power will construct the Panama canal speedily, honestly and economically, thereby giving to our people what democrats have always contended for—a great inter-oceanic canal, furnishing shorter and cheaper lines of transportation and broader and less trammeled trade relations with the other peoples of the world.

American Citizenship.

We pledge ourselves to insist upon the just and lawful protection of our citizens at home and abroad and to use all proper measures to secure for them, whether native born or naturalized, and without distinction of race or creed, the equal protection of laws and the enjoyment of all rights and privileges open to them under the covenants of our treaties of friendship and commerce; and, if under existing treaties, the right of travel and sojourn is denied to American citizens or recognition is withheld from American passports by any countries on the ground of race or creed, we favor the beginning of negotiations with the governments of such countries to secure by treaties the removal of these unjust discriminations.

We demand that all over the world a duly authenticated passport issued by the government of the United States to an American citizen shall be proof of the fact that he is an American citizen and shall entitle him to the treatment due him as such.

We favor the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people.

Statehood for Territories.

We favor the admission of the territories of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. We also favor the immediate admission of Arizona and New Mexico as separate states and a territorial government for Alaska and Porto Rico.

We hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, as well as with the district of Alaska, should be bona fide residents at the time of their appointment of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed.

Condemnation of Polygamy.

We demand the extermination of polygamy within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the complete separation of church and state in political affairs.

Merchant Marine.

We denounce the ship subsidy bill recently passed by the United States senate as an iniquitous appropriation of public funds for private purposes and a wasteful, illogical and useless attempt to overcome by subsidy the obstructions raised by republican legislation to the growth and development of American commerce on the sea.

We favor the upbuilding of a merchant marine without new or additional burdens upon the people and without bounties from the public treasury.

Reciprocity.

We favor liberal trade arrangements with Canada, and with peoples of other countries where they can be entered into with benefit to American agriculture, manufactures, mining or commerce.

We favor the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine in its full integrity.

We favor the reduction of the army and of army expenditure to the point historically demonstrated to be safe and sufficient.

Pensions.

The democracy would secure to the surviving soldiers and sailors and their dependence, generous pensions, not by an arbitrary executive order, but by legislation, which a grateful people stand ready to enact.

Our soldiers and sailors who defend with their lives the constitution and the laws have a sacred interest in their just administration. They must therefore share with us the humiliation with which we have witnessed the exaltation of court favorites, without distinguished service, over the scarred heroes of many battles; or aggrandized by corrupt appropriations out of the treasuries of a prostrate people in violation of the act of congress which fixed the compensation of allowances of the military officers.

Civil Service.

The democratic party stands committed to the principle of civil service reform, and we demand their honest, just and impartial enforcement.

We denounce the republican party for its continuous and sinister encroachments upon the spirit and operation of civil service rules, whereby it has arbitrarily dispensed with examinations for office in the interests of favorites and employed all manner of device to overreach and set aside the principles upon which the civil service was established.

Race Question.

The race question has brought courtless woes to this country. The calm wisdom of the American people should see to it that it brings no more. To revive the dead and baleful race and sectional animosities in any part of our common country means confusion, distraction of business and the reopening of wounds now happily healed. North, south, east and west have but recently stood together in line of battle from the walls of Pekin to the hills of Santiago, and as sharers of a common glory and a common destiny, we should share fraternally the common burdens. We, therefore, deprecate and condemn the Bourbon-like selfish and narrow spirit of the recent republican convention at Chicago, which sought to kindle anew the embers of racial and sectional strife, and we appeal from it to the sober common sense and patriotic spirit of the American people.

Republican Administration.

The existing republican administration has been spasmodic, erratic, sensational, spectacular and arbitrary. It has made itself satire upon the congress, the courts and upon the settled practices and usages of national and international law.

It summoned congress into hasty and futile extra session and virtually adjourned it, leaving behind its flight from Washington uncalled calendars and unaccomplished tasks.

It made war, which is the sole power of congress, without its authority, thereby usurping one of its fundamental prerogatives. It violated a plain statute of the United States as well as plain treaty obligations, international usages and constitutional law; and has done so under pretense of executing a great public policy which could have been more easily effected lawfully, constitutionally, and with honor.

It forced strained and unnatural constructions upon statutes, usurping judicial interpretation, and substituting congressional enactment in the decree.

It withdrew from congress their customary duties of investigation which have heretofore made the representatives of the people and the states the terror of evildoers.

It conducted a secretive investigation of its own and boasted of a few sample convicts, while it threw a broad roverlet over the bureaus which had been their chosen field of operative abuses, and kept in power the superior officers, under whose administration the crimes had been committed.

It ordered assault upon some monopolies, but paralyzed by its first victory, it flung out the flag of truce and cried out that it would not "run amuck"—leaving its future purposes beclouded by its vacillations.

Appeal to the Country.

Conducting the campaign upon this declaration of our principles and purposes, we invoke for our candidates the support, not only of our great and time-honored organization, but also the active assistance of all our fellow citizens who, disregarding past differences upon questions no longer in issue, desire the perpetuation of our constitutional government as framed and established by the fathers of the republic.

MORE SURVIVORS LAND.

Another Boat Filled with People Saved from the Norge Has Reached Shore.

Glasgow, Scotland, July 9.—Another boat with Norge survivors, 11 passengers, eight sailors and one child, has reached the Shetland islands. This boat, which was in charge of the second mate of the Norge, was eight days on the open sea. The party rowed the entire distance to the islands. All on board the boat were much exhausted and unable to stand when landed. The Shetland islands were sighted by the boat on Wednesday last.

Given Two Years' Sentence.

St. Louis, July 9.—Edmund Bersch, who pleaded guilty two weeks ago to accepting a bribe in connection with the passage of the city lighting bill, receiving a share of the $47,500 distributed among 19 members of the house of delegates, was Friday sentenced by Judge McDonald, of the St. Louis criminal court, to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. This is the minimum sentence.

Guillotine in Sweden.

Who would have supposed during the Reign of Terror, writes a London paper, that a day would come when the guillotine would be used for a laudable purpose? Yet this has just happened in Sweden, for a guillotine has been erected in the market place at Gothenburg, where it is used daily for the purpose of decapitating chickens, ducks and other domestic animals. The local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is responsible for this novel step.—London Chronicle.

Earthquake Proof.

In place of glass the Philippine islanders generally use plates made of the shell of a kind of oyster for windows. These admit an agreeable subdued light, and are not so easily damaged by earthquakes as those made of glass.

Moldy Ones.

"De Boose is always telling the stalest old stories about his alleged ancestors."

"Yes. I fancy his family tree must have been a chestnut."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Cubic Miles of Marble.

A recent estimate of the extent of the marble deposits at the celebrated Carrara quarries in Italy makes the total area of the valuable strata 80 square miles. In places the marble is said to extend three-quarters of a mile beneath the earth's surface.

Wonderful Camellia Tree.

A camellia tree 50 feet high, and now in full bloom with 40,000 blossoms, can be seen in Pienitz, near Dresden. It was brought from Japan in 1840.

Cigarette Butts.

The burning cigarette end carelessly tossed aside set afire the light dress of a girl in a Boston street car, she narrowly escaped cremation. The careless smoker is getting to be quite as dangerous an element in society as the didn't-know-it-was-loaded joker or the boat-rocking idiot.—Baltimore American.

Incredible.

The Hopeful Artist—Now, there's a picture that tells its own story!

The Possible Buyer—Maybe it does, but it is pretty hard to believe.—Brooklyn Life.

Mike's Way of Reasoning.

The employes of a certain large factory were required to bring a doctor's certificate as an excuse for absence from work. One morning "Mike" Maguire, after a day's absence, strolled into the office and offered a certificate that he had presented after a day off several weeks before.

"Why, Maguire," the manager exclaimed, "this is an old certificate!"

"Sure, I know that, your honor," said Maguire, calmly. "And ain't it the same ould complaint?"—N. Y. Tribune.

Ask Shakespeare.

Little Willie—Papa, do they have doctors to treat pigs?

His Papa—Yes, my son; only they are called veterinary surgeons. Why do you ask?

"I was just wondering who cured bacon!"—Stray Stories.

Emotions in Fish.

Change of color is one of the best indexes to the emotions of the fish. When the fish is sick its color is apt to be faint, while when in health, angry or breeding the colors stand out brightly and vividly.—Nature.

Modish Summer Evening Gowns

TULLE has been revived more or less for ball dresses, but we know what terribly expensive wear it is on a hot night. Tulle, chiffon and similar airy fabrics only look their best in pale colors of pristine freshness, and herein lies the difficulty, for to be clean in London means a fairly large expenditure.

That wonderful material known as chiffon-voile has somewhat taken the place of chiffon, and after being worn

ATTRACTIVE SUMMER GOWN.

Made of silk spotted voile, trimmed with Irish lace and velvet.

several times it can be ironed out and then looks as good as new. In white, pale blue, pink and pale yellow, chiffon-voile makes a lovely ball frock. Lace is, perhaps, the best trimming for this fabric. An accordion-plaited ball frock looks charming when the wearer enters the room, but it soon degenerates into a "rag." Therefore, I say that the accordion-plaited frock is best for restaurant dining, afternoon and carriage wear, and for home dinner wear, but is unprofitable as a gown in which to take hard exercise. Once the accordion-plaiting is dragged out of place, the frock requires remaking. I know that the accordion-plaited gown is delightful for a girl, and it can be obtained at a very reasonable price, but it is useless to shut our eyes to the failure of the accordion-plaited frock for dancing.

Far more serviceable is the frock of taffeta or satin-messaline, which is so much in vogue just now. Oriental satin in all white or some pale color is really very effective, and I do not know of any cheaper purchase for the girl on her own allowance. To begin with, these oriental satins can, of course, run up to almost any price, but they can also be procured, of good quality, at small outlay, lined with muslin; these wash and clean beautifully. The best way to make such a frock for dancing is with a skirt just to touch the ground all round, with an inner frill to give the necessary stiffness at the feet, and lined with soft muslin. You will do well if, when dancing, you eschew the frou-frouny muslin petticoat, and wear your gown over a soft taffeta silk petticoat. Then let your bodice be

OF LACE AND SUPPLE TAFFETAS.

Fichu of mousseline de soie, fastened with two large roses. Hat with long chiffon ends, worn in newest mode.

shades are pretty, especially with a white fichu or berthe of good lace.

A very bright shade of navy blue can look charming in the evening. As for the regulation black ball frock, unless it be very carefully treated, it is apt to look dowdy, and is suggestive of economy. But in a crowd an all black frock consisting of quantities of tulle or chiffon stands out alone, and looks extraordinarily beautiful.

ELLEN OSMONDE.

made in picturesque style, gauged or gathered to match your skirt. If you have some good old lace, use it as a berthe or tucker; if not, content yourself with a fine muslin tucker and fichu.

Let your sleeves consist of an early Victorian puff, which is in keeping with the fichu, or else let it reach to the elbow finished with plaited muslin frills. In place of muslin you can use chiffon, lace, net, or what you like, but there is something particularly quaint in the mixing of soft muslins with satins and silks.

Then a little newer is the frock of white taffeta with a sash of pale lettuce green, and a berthe of ring spotted net, edged with Valenciennes lace, and appliqué with pale green taffeta roses. This skirt is plaited on the hips, and sets better if lined with muslin; it may be finished with a festooned design of ruchings, or one thick ruche round the feet.

Then really inexpensive frocks for dances can be made of ring spotted net, with little flounces edged with Valenciennes lace, and a prettily gauged bodice, finished with a deep, pointed waistband. Ecru net and ciel blue make a pretty combination, and though ecru is giving place somewhat to white, the former is hard to beat from an economical point of view.

Purple suits some young married women very well (though it is rather an odd-looking color); it is often beautiful when mixed with a vivid pink. We have tired of green, I think, as well as of brown, though the latter color in chiffon is very becoming to a brunette with brilliant coloring. Old-world lavender

The Fashionable Modes of Paris

THE Parisian modaine when traveling is very particular as to her toilette. It is simple in the extreme, very neat and elegant. Alpaca is an ideal fabric for this purpose, and this year Tussores are all the rage. They can be very smart and worn at the quiet hotels in Switzerland, or they can be simple traveling wraps or gowns.

Now, for a long, hot and dusty journey there is nothing more comfortable than one of these ecru-colored Tussores made all in one like a pelisse, with a few gaugings at the waist and at the neck, and a detachable stock and collar. These are generally lined through with a cheap washing silk or batiste. The same idea can be carried out in a little more substantial material such as alpaca, brown being a favorite color for this purpose. With such a comfortable frock as this

DRESSING JACKET IN VIYELLA.

you do away with all the worries of the blouse, the waistband, the skirt and the coat.

Traveling wraps are mostly of the tailor order, but are things of great beauty. Some of the lighter ones are made of a thick Tussore silk or canvas lined with a soft silk and with a hood, but the majority are of costly cloths and tweeds with linings and hoods of silk in a contrasting color, such as brown lined with yellow, blue with red, black with gray, etc.

For continental watering places in the morning the linens will, of course, still remain in vogue for the hot days, but for dull weather tailor-made gowns will be de rigueur, and here we notice a great change, for after the voluminous frocks with pelerine effects, the leading Viennese and Parisian tailors have decreed that our tailor-made gowns should be as plain as possible, only adorned with beautiful braids, fantastic loops and buttons, with, occasionally, a touch of oriental embroidery.

The sleeves are quite plain and almost tight; nearly all the coats have a short basque, though some show a basque of three-quarter length, but this is chiefly for sporting purposes. The smartest coats are built for Americans, and show the short basque, sometimes cut at the waist and sometimes made all in one, and worn with a tight-fitting, plainly-braided waistcoat, just cut away at the neck to show the still beloved muslin cravat and neat tie. The skirts are not absolutely plain, because they are braided and very slightly eased in at the waist, but simple indeed is the orthodox of the tailor-made skirt. It is fuller round the feet than the orthodox plain skirt of yore, mostly finished with three rows of deep braid or large flat tucks with braid laid thereon. It just clears the ground, no more. These skirts are made in coarse canvas, plain cloths, rough friezes, and big checks in black, navy blue and brown.

The somewhat sombre effect of some of these frocks is lightened by cavalier cuffs, and neat collars of velvet, adorned with beautiful buttons. In style these garments are absolutely perfect, and they form a very welcome change after the more voluminous varieties, and are more appropriate for quiet occasions and traveling. Nothing looks so bad as a much befrilled and gauged skirt when traveling by train or steamer, for it catches up dust and microbes, and soon presents a bedraggled appearance.

There are the striped cottons and neat flannels which are made up over here with a long basque coat and semi-fitting waist, somewhat after the style of an English riding habit. These skirts are cut as plainly as possible, though we still notice a little fulness about the hips and feet. With these the Frenchwoman generally wears a dainty washing linen or cambric blouse, showing some fine hand stitchery, and neatly finished at the collar and cuffs as such a costume should be. Very pretty are these skirts with gathered frills of muslin down the front and on the collar. A simple and appropriate hat completes these neat tailor-made models.

Some notable elegantes of Paris are already wearing exceedingly plain tailor-made garments in direct contrast to the elaborate toilettes which meet the eye on all sides. It is predicted that later on the suede coat will be all the rage. This requires cutting by the tailor who thoroughly understands his art.

I am sending along a picture of an attractive summer dressing jacket that should prove acceptable to many a girl. As I saw it it was made in white Viyella, with cherry-colored spots. I should suggest that you have the cape collar with its long ends in front, made in soft cherry-washing silk, and trimmed with cherry-colored soft Louisine silk ribbon. The four rosettes, and the loops in front should be of the soft silk ribbon, while the very full sleeves are finished with the kilted frills of white washing silk.

ANNETTE GIRVY.

A Narrow Escape.

She (at the concert)—He is the tenor of Dr. Talkington's church.

He (with a shudder)—Is he, indeed? And I had thought of going there next Sunday!—Brooklyn Life.

No Mister.

Elihu Root, who has returned to the practice of law in New York city, has engaged a new office boy. Said Mr. Root: "Who carried off my paper basket?" "It was Mr. Reilly," said the boy. "Who is Mr. Reilly?" asked Mr. Root. "The janitor, sir." An hour later Mr. Root asked: "Jimmie, who opened the window?" "Mr. Lantz, sir." "And who is Mr. Lantz?" "The window cleaner, sir." Mr. Root wheeled about and looked at the boy. "See here, James," he said, "we call men by their first names here. We don't 'mister' them in this office. Do you understand?" "Yes, sir." In ten minutes the door opened and a small, shrill voice said: "There's a man here as wants to see you, Elihu."—Nashville Banner.

Way to the Top.

Mr. Slap—What is the secret of Gildboy's success?

Miss Bang—Why, he knew a girl who spends a thousand a year on dresses.

"Ah, I see; he married her?"

"Oh, no; he married her dressmaker."—Comic Cuts.

SAVED CHILD'S LIFE.

Remarkable Cure of Dropsy by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Sedgwick, Ark., July 11.—The case of W. S. Taylor's little son is looked upon by those interested in medical matters as one of the most wonderful on record. In this connection his father makes the following statement:

"Last September, my little boy had Dropsy; his feet and limbs were swollen to such an extent that he could not walk nor put his shoes on. The treatment that the doctors were giving him seemed to do him no good and two or three people said his days were short, even the doctors, two of the best in the country told me he would not get better. I stopped their medicine and at once sent for Dodd's Kidney Pills. I gave him three Pills a day, one morning, noon and night for eight days; at the end of the eighth day the swelling was all gone, but to give the medicine justice, I gave him eleven more Pills. I used thirty-five Pills in all and he was entirely cured. I consider your medicine saved my child's life. When the thirty-five Pills were given him, he could run, dance and sing, whereas before he was an invalid in his mother's arms from morning until night."

Enriching the Language.

Mrs. McCall—You haven't got that pompous butler any more.

Mrs. Nouveau—No, we discharged him. He didn't—er—battle to suit us.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

All Aboard for Boston G. A. R. National Encampment,

Aug. 15-20 via the Nickel Plate Road. Tickets on sale Aug. 12th, 13th and 14th, '04. Liberal return limit. Stop off at Niagara Falls and Chautauqua Lake. A special G. A. R. train will leave Chicago 8:00 a. m. Aug. 12th. For rates, reservations in sleeping cars, etc., call on local agent or address C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

"A lazy man," said Uncle Eben, "is liable to git mo' overheated doggin' work dan he would be if he went ahead an' 'tended to business."—Washington Star.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease. A certain cure for swollen, sweating, hot, aching feet. At all druggists, 25c. Accept no substitute. Trial package FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Some people seem to think that politeness consists of eternally begging your pardon.—Chicago Tribune.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

In marriage there is no place for egotism, on either side. An I for an I is the perfect law.—Puck.

Do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—J. F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Love your neighbor, but don't tear down the fence.—Chicago Journal.

Mrs. Malaprop, Jr., declares that nothing affects her composition so much as this craze for automobiling. She declares that she fairly hates the sight of a chafferer.—Indianapolis News.

Delightful Summer Tours to the East are made more delightful by taking advantage of the many inducements offered by the Nickel Plate Road. Recognized as the Low Rate Short Line between the West and East, tourists are assured of a quick and comfortable trip to the many beautiful Summer Resorts located along or within a short distance of the Nickel Plate Road. Close connections are made at Buffalo for all Eastern Points, Mountain Resorts and famous watering places. The train service of the Nickel Plate Road is up-to-date in every respect and passengers are shown the best of treatment by the efficient corps of attendants to be found on all Nickel Plate trains. Ladies traveling alone or accompanied by children are given special attention. It is in the splendid Dining Cars where the liberality of management is particularly apparent. No stated amount is required for a meal in these Dining Cars, but under the system of Individual Club Meals, carefully prepared menus are compiled into booklets containing suggestions for a breakfast, luncheon or supper that will not cost more than 35 cents, and on up to one dollar. Meals are also served a la carte. All trains of the Nickel Plate arrive at and depart from the Great La Salle Street Station, Chicago. When purchasing tickets say "Via the Nickel Plate Route."

When a man says he can't make a speech he don't grow angry if some one contradicts him.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

G. A. R. National Encampment, Boston, August 15-20, 1904.

Very low rates via the Nickel Plate Road. A splendid opportunity to visit Boston and its many historical points of interest. Elegant Dining and Sleeping Cars affording every accommodation. Meals served on the Individual Club Plan, also "a la carte" service. Coffee and sandwiches served to passengers in their seats without extra expense. Stop off at Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls will be allowed on return trip.

When a friend tells you of his wrongs he wants sympathy and not an argument.—Atchison Globe.

"We make the price"

Binder Twine

Direct to users

Standard 10c

Average length 500 feet to the pound

Free on board cars Chicago, in 50-lb. flat bales. Net cash with order.

Wire or Write.

Quick Shipment—Safe Delivery

All this year's twine made from very best quality of hemp in one of the largest twine mills in the U.S.

Our Guarantee

If upon receipt you do not find our twine to be as smooth, even, and as good in every way as any twine of the same kind made, you may return at our expense and we will refund your money. ALSO, if after receiving, you find for any reason, you will not need all you ordered, we will accept the return of every Full Bale and refund you the price you paid, if twine is returned promptly.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

Michigan Avenue
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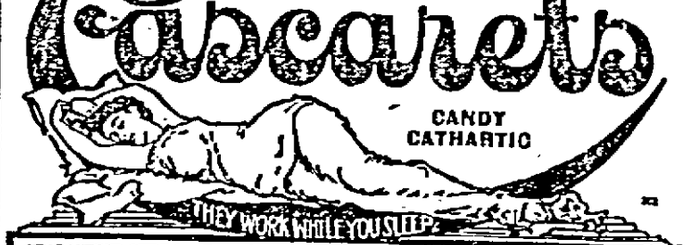
CANDY CATHARTIC



GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, constipation, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating. Every trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. You will never get well and stay well until you put your bowels right. Start with CASCARETS today, under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

FREE to WOMEN

A Large Trial Box and book of instructions absolutely Free and Postpaid, enough to prove the value of

Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

Paxtine is in powder form to dissolve in water—non-poisonous and far superior to liquid antiseptics containing alcohol which irritates inflamed surfaces, and have no cleansing properties. The contents of every box make more Antiseptic Solution—lasts longer—goes further—has more uses in the family and does more good than any antiseptic preparation you can buy.

The formula of a noted Boston physician, and used with great success as a Vaginal Wash, for Leucorrhœa, Pelvic Catarrh, Nasal Catarrh, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Cuts, and all soreness of mucous membrane.

In local treatment of female ills Paxtine is invaluable. Used as a Vaginal Wash we challenge the world to produce its equal for thoroughness. It is a revelation in cleansing and healing power; it kills all germs which cause inflammation and discharges.

All leading druggists keep Paxtine; price, 50c. a box; if yours does not, send to us for it. Don't take a substitute—there is nothing like Paxtine.

Write for the Free Box of Paxtine to-day. R. PAXTON CO., 4 Pope Bldg., Boston, Mass.

PISO'S TABLETS

The New Boon for Woman's Ills.

SILENT suffering from any form of female disorder is no longer necessary. Many modest women would rather die by inches than consult anyone, even by letter, about their private troubles. PISO'S TABLETS attack the source of the disease and give relief from the start. Whatever form of illness afflicts you, our interesting treatise, Cause of Diseases in Women, will explain your trouble and our method of cure. A copy will be mailed free with a Generous Sample of the Tablets, to any woman addressing

THE PISO COMPANY

Clark and Liberty Streets, WARREN, PA.

PATENTS 45 page book FREE, highest references. FITZGERALD & CO., Box K, Washington, D. C.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS Please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

THE NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.

C. F. BARNES. EDITOR AND MANAGER

ADVERTISING RATES.

DISPLAY ADVERTISEMENTS—For a contract of three months or less, twenty cents per column inch for each insertion.

FOR A SIX MONTHS' CONTRACT, fifteen cents per column inch for each insertion.

FOR A YEARLY CONTRACT, ten cents per column inch for each insertion.

In addition to the above all composition in display ads in excess of three minutes per inch, will be charged for at the rate of thirty cents per hour.

READING NOTICES.

READING NOTICES will be charged at ten cents per line for the first insertion and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

ALL NOTICES will be charged for at regular rates except notices of church services.

For President—
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
For Governor—
SAMUEL A. COOK
For Congress, 10th District—
WEBSTER E. BROWN.
For State Senator, 30th District—
JAMES A. WRIGHT.

Frank Tucker, law examiner and erstwhile secretary of the republican state central committee professes to see in the visit of Judge Winslow and several prominent Wisconsin lawyers to Senator Kreutzer's cottage at Plum Lake, a dire plot against the LaFollette ticket. The Milwaukee Sentinel says it will not presume to interfere in behalf of Justice Winslow by printing anything concerning his annual fishing trip in northern Wisconsin that may be tortured into a defense. It appears that Burr W. Jones of Madison, Byron B. Park of Stevens Point, John Barnes of Rhinelander, all prominent lawyers and democrats, and Senator Quarles and State Senator Kreutzer, both republican lawyers were in the party with Justice Winslow. It is suspected that whatever the conspiracy may have been that called these legal lights of conflicting opinions together, something occurred to interfere with its consummation, for several days ago Senator Quarles returned from Plum Lake with a frown upon his brow. To his intimate friends he explained in the strictest confidence that the fish would not bite. To those who were not in his confidence he acknowledged that he had a "fine time." Those who are skilled in adding two and two and getting twenty-seven as an answer, will be able satisfactorily to work out this matter.

It must be said, however, that whatever reflection is cast upon Justice Winslow as the result of this outing, the three democratic lawyers must share it equally with him. When Jones, Barnes, and Park get together it must be accepted as a foregone conclusion that nothing good is going to happen to the republican party or any faction or individual member of the party, as the result of their conference. It would be well for Chairman Golden, as well as Frank Tucker, to investigate this Plum Lake conspiracy and see if it is not a scheme to take advantage of the republican controversy and, by bringing pressure to bear on Justice Winslow, make it impossible for Senator Quarles to catch any fish.

After a protracted session lasting until Sunday morning the democratic convention finally placed in nomination Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, for president and Henry J. Davis, of West Virginia, for vice-president. What the western democrats will do for this ticket is yet a problem.

Still there are democrats hopeful enough to believe that a silent presidential candidate on a still more silent platform is a winner.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

July 5th, 1904.

At the regular meeting of the common council held on the 5th day of July 1904. Meeting called to order by the Hon. Mayor at 8:30 p. m. Roll call and the following aldermen were present, Ball, Barnes, Bock, Gilligan, Divers, Guyette, Johnson, Roepeke, Olson, Swedburg and Stumpner.

Minutes of last meeting was read and approved as read. Mr. S. H. Alban came before the council and addressed the same in behalf of the Stevens Lbr Co in regard to taxes paid by the said Lbr Co. on their logs and lumber for the year of 1903.

Moved by ald Gilligan seconded by ald Divers that the Stevens Lbr. Co. be paid $232 00 for settlement in full for the pending tax suit against the city; carried all aldermen voting aye.

The following bills were presented:

6263	Sam Moberg	$52 00
6264	Louis Setterstrom	70 00
6265	Arthur Fox	40 50
6266	Swan Linn	39 30
6267	Charles Rollain	39 00
6268	John Koskey	39 00
6269	Chris Olson	37 65
6270	Emil Granquist	23 00
6271	Arthur Fox	31 80
6272	George Rosemark	28 00
6273	John Hogan	24 00
6274	J. P. Hansen	21 00
6275	George Sampson	14 25
6276	Jake Commings	12 00
6277	C. Rogers	12 00
6278	Fhord Johnson	7 65
6279	Walter Hogan	4 50
7280	Sam Moore	3 00
6281	A. J. Wilcox	75 00
6282	Mrs. Parson	28 95
6283	E. M. Huff	19 50
6284	James Blackmer	14 53
6285	C. A. Carlson	7 50
6286	Gust Peterson	7 50
6287	Ed Strand	4 50
6288	George Sampson	3 00
6299	Dan Blackmer	2 40
6290	John Bloom	50 00
6291	Jacob Lawrence	49 00
6292	Frank Lawrence	45 00
6293	Walter Sutton	40 00
6294	Emil Gelinne	38 94
6295	John Asmundson	35 00
6296	Henry Myemal	35 50
6297	C. Hanson	16 00
6298	R. R. Briggs	13 85
6399	W. Gerhardt	13 00
6300	Chas Meilsky	7 00
6301	Walter Waltham	75 00
6302	Oswald Rohrichts	33 25
6303	William Paysee	1 75
6304	Hose Co. No. 1	42 00
6305	Hose Co. No. 2	52 00
6306	Mrs. Graham	2 50
6207	Mrs. Graham	2 10
6208	George LaGesse	50 00
6309	George LaGesse	61 69
6310	S. A. Brown	5 63
6311	M. McDermott	6 75
6312	Rhinelandr Mut Tel Co	5 00
6313	Rhinelander Light'y Co	304 75
6314	Robbins Lbr. Co.	43 00
6315	Robbins Lbr Co.	119 86
6316	Gust Swedberg	1 75
6317	A. D. Sutton	99 78
6318	Richard Reed	22 00
6319	W. F. Ball	3 00
6320	W. D. Joslin	1 00
6321	Joe McLaughlin	55
6322	Anna Sasch	5 00
6323	W. H. Trumbull	8 00
6324	E. M. Huff	1 00
6325	E. M. Huff	20 00
6326	E. M. Huff	3 00
6327	E. G. Squier	5 27
6328	D. McIntosh	10 00
6329	A. D. Sutton	2 28
6330	Rhinelander Iron Co.	29 34
6331	Lewis Hardware Co.	109 81
6332	J. B. Cloe & Sons	60 13
6333	Amer LaFrance Fire Engine Co.	1050 00
	Holland Trust Co.	1960 00
6334	Stevens Lbr. Co.	232 00
6335	E. M. Huff	2 25
6336	Charles Brunsell	7 47
6337	F. A. Hildebrand	17 50
6338	W. E. Ashton	2 70
6339	C. Roepcke	2 70
6340	Chas. Brunsell	16 00
6341	John Collins	18 85
6342	S. Kelly	78 86

Moved by ald Divers seconded by ald Johnson that the bills of Brunsell, Hildebrand, Ashton, Roepeke, Collins and Kelley be referred to the city attorney; carried

Moved by ald Barnes seconded by ald Gilligan that the bill of E. M. Huff for $2 25 be disallowed. Ald Barnes, Bock, Gilligan, Guyette and Roepeke voting aye and ald Divers, Johnson, Olson, Swedburg and Stumpner voting no. Being a tie vote the bill duly disallowed by the Mayor.

Moved by ald Swedberg seconded by ald Johnson that the balance of bills be allowed as recommended by the comptroller and clerk instructed to issue orders for same. Ald Barnes, Bock, Divers, Gilligan, Guyette, Johnson, Olson, Roepeke, Swedberg and Stumpner voting aye and ald Ball voting no; bills duly allowed

Moved by ald Divers seconded by ald Swedburg that on and after Aug. 1st, 1904 the police force be reduced to one chief and two policemen. Motion carried.

The following petition was read:

To the Mayor and common council of the city of Rhinelander.

We, the undersigned residents and tax-payers do hereby respectfully petition your honorable body to have High street graded and graveled from the Soo viaduct to the crossing of Thayer street. Signed by taxpayers.

Moved by ald Swedberg seconded by ald Johnson that said petition be granted. Ald Barnes, Bock, Divers, Guyette, Johnson, Olson, Roepeke, Swedberg and Stumpner voting aye and ald Ball voting no. Petition duly granted.

The following petition was read:

We, the undersigned petitioners, tax-payers and free holders of the city of Rhinelander, Oneida Co., Wis., do hereby petition your honorable body the council of the city of Rhinelander, to prohibit the building or placing of any oil tank or oil buildings upon lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of block 16 First addition of the city of Rhinelander as the council have voted to do

We further petition your honorable body to change that ordinance relating to the above location to some other more remote from the residence district of the sixth ward as per request of the undersigned petitioners.

Signed by tax payer and free holders

Said petition was upon motion laid on table

The following was read:

To the supervisors of town of Pine Lake and to the common council of the city of Rhinelander.

Gentlemen:

I, the undersigned agree to open up the highway known as Hayford street from the center of section 32, twp 37 Range 9 east, north 40 rods to where it is already opened for fifty dollars to be paid in the following manner.

Twenty-five dollars to be paid by E. Iverson, ten dollars by L. D. Hayford and the balance to be paid in equal parts by the town of Pine Lake and the city of Rhinelander. Said highway to be opened in the following manner. All stumps and stones that interfere with public travel to be removed from a space twenty feet wide in center of said highway and a track made 16 feet wide through the center of same, also a culvert made from 4 pieces 2x12-16 feet long made in box form to be placed in center of slough, also a good substantial tial ditch dug on each side of road through said slough, also a ditch to be dug from said culvert down far enough from road to let the water off from said road. Said job to be completed on or before August 15, 1904.

Signed by L. D. Hayford

Accepted by

H. P. Boyorton and Chas. Peterson, sups. town of Pelican.

Accepted by Frank Divers, Andrew Olson and C. H. Roepeke, committee on city affairs, city of Rhinelander.

Moved by ald Bock seconded by ald Guyette that the report from said committee be accepted and L. D. Hayford bid accepted; carried all voting aye.

The following request was read:

To the Hon. the Mayor and Common council of the city of Rhinelander

Gentlemen:

Whereas there is no suitable place in the 6th ward of your city for holding elections of said ward respectfully request your honorable body to cause a proper and suitable building to be erected for such purpose on property owned by the city in said ward.

Signed by electors of said ward.

Said petition referred to committee on city buildings.

The following resolution was read:

Resolved that the Board of Public Works be instructed and they are hereby instructed to open up, grade and gravel that portion of Eagle street, that lies between Larch and Monico street.

Offered by John Swedburg, alderman.

Said resolution was upon motion adopted.

The following resolution was read:

Resolved that Lincoln street from Baird avenue to Shepard street, and Shepard street from Lincoln street south to the bridge, shall be improved and graded.

Offered by W. H. Gilligan, alderman.

Said resolution was upon motion referred to the Board of Public Works.

The following resolution was offered by the committee on city affairs:

Resolved that the committee on city affairs are instructed to notify the Merchants State Bank, that the walls of the city clerks office and city council rooms must be put into respectable condition at once, said committee to see that said work is done before the next meeting of council.

Moved by Alderman Bock' seconded by Alderman Johnson that said resolution be adopted as read. Carried.

The following report was read:

We the undersigned committee on license recommend that license be granted the following applicants, providing they give proper bonds and pay the regular license by noon July 7th.

Moved by Alderman Swedburg, seconded by Alderman Olson that said report be accepted. Carried.

Report from the city Free Public Library Board was presented, which was upon motion accepted and placed on file.

The following ordinance was introduced:

"An ordinance amending the ordinance relating to the licensing of rinks, shows, concerts and exhibitions, pawnshops and second hand stores."

The common council of the city of Rhinelander do ordain as follows:

Section 1. The ordinance passed May 9, 1894 and entitled, An Ordinance relating to the licensing of rinks, shows, concerts and exhibitions, pawnshops and second-hand stores is hereby amended by adding at the end of the second section thereof the following:

The license fee for theatres and opera houses shall be ten dollars per year, to be paid in advance on July 1st of each year. All entertainments except sparring and boxing exhibitions when given in a licensed theatre or opera house shall be exempt from the license fee specified in this section.

Offered by Frank Divers, alderman.

We the committee to which was referred the petition in reference to license for shows recommend the passage of the foregoing ordinance. Frank Divers, C. H. Roepeke, Andrew Olson, Committee.

Said report was upon motion accepted.

Moved by Alderman Barnes, seconded by Alderman Bock that the rules be suspended and the foregoing ordinance be placed on its passage. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Barnes, seconded by Alderman Stumpner that the ordinance be passed.

Carried, all the aldermen voting aye.

The following report from the Board of Public Works in regard to sewer in the sixth ward.

We recommend a sewer from intersection of Anderson and Pelham to intersection of Arbutus and Prospect streets, the outlet to be between lot 1 and 2 of block 12, and between lots 5 and 6 of block 22 of the 1st addition and such outlet to be a 15 inch sewer. The sewer between Newbold and Park street to be 10 inches Work to be done after levy is made for such purpose. Richard Reed, A. W. Shelton, Emil Johnson, Board of Public Works.

Said recommendation was upon motion adopted.

Bids from Thomas Innes for the sewer extension on Rives street and on Oneida avenue, also on Thayer street was presented to council.

Moved by Alderman Stumpner seconded by Alderman Olson that the several bids from Thomas Innes on such sewer extension be accepted and the Board of Public Works be instructed to enter into a contract for same. Carried all the aldermen voting aye.

Moved by Alderman Divers seconded by Alderman Bock, that the city clerk be instructed to write E. Pennington, second vice president and general manager of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie Railroad, laying the matter of putting in a sewer on Thayer street before him and ask what probable assistance said railroad company would be willing to render our city in putting in said sewer on Thayer street and under their railroad tracks. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Divers seconded by Alderman Swedburg that the Board of Public Works be instructed to get prices on different kinds of paving material and report at next meeting.

The Mayor made the following appointments:

For City Weed Commissioner, J. G. McLaughlin.

For City Library Board, Mrs. John Collins and Mrs. B. R. Lewis, term expiring July 1st, 1907

Cemetry Board, Mrs. F. Sawtelle and Mrs. Ed. Slossen, terms expiring July1 1908, and 1909, respectively.

City Park Committee, D. F. Recker, term expiring July 1st, 1907, W. R. Markham, term expiring July 1st, 1908, Andy Wilson, term expiring July 1st, 1909. Matt. Stapleton, Mayor.

Moved by Alderman Barnes seconded by Alderman Bock that the appointments be confirmed. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Divers seconded by Alderman Ball that the committee on Fire Department be authorized and instructed to advertise for bids for a new Fire team. Carried

Moved by Alderman Bock seconded by Alderman Divers that Louis Stumpner be awarded the contract of purchasing for the city and put up an addition to the present Fire Alarm boxes, a small box, to contain the key for such box, price for same not to exceed fifty cents a box. Carried all voting aye.

Upon motion council adjourned.

GUST SWEDBURG,
City Clerk.

City Ordinance.

An ordinance amending the ordinance relating to the licensing of rinks, shows, concerts and exhibitions, pawn shops and second-hand stores.

The Common Council of the city of Rhinelander do ordain as follows:

Section 1. The ordinance passed May 9, 1894 and entitled "An ordinance relating to the licensing of rinks, shows, concerts and exhibitions, pawnshops and second-hand stores is hereby amended by adding at the end of the second section thereof the following:

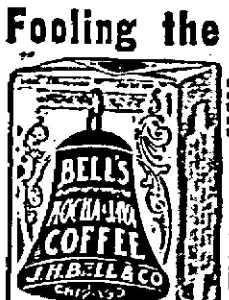
"The license fee for theaters and opera houses shall be ten dollars per year, to be paid in advance on July 1st of every year. All entertainments except sparring and boxing exhibitions, when given in a licensed theatre or opera house shall be exempt from the license fee specified in this section.

Offered by F. Divers, Alderman.

I hereby approve of the above ordinance this 7th day of July 1904.

MATT STAPLETON,
Mayor.

Fooling the People



Abraham Lincoln said you can fool some people all the time. You can fool all the people sometimes—

But you cannot fool all the people all the time.

THE
BELL
Coffees

are the coffees that stay by all the people all the time. Ask your grocer for the BELL 1-pound package Coffee at 20 cts. (subject to market fluctuations), if that is your limit. If you pay more, ask for O. G. Plantation, the best in the world, at 45 cts.; or Crown Brand at 40 cts.; or Imperial at 35 cts., Banner at 30 cts.; and do not forget their

RED DRAGON TEA,
in half-pound and pound packages, the same package
FROM JAPAN TO YOUR TABLE.

Notice For Bids.

Bids will be received by the Board of Public Works of the City Rhinelander for the furnishing and laying of a 4 inch water main from Out Lot "A" of D. B. Stevens' addition easterly along Lake street to the intersections of Lake and Messer streets. Bids will be received until July 16, 1904 and board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of board.
GUST SWEDBURG, City Clerk.

Lots For Sale.

Lots now on sale in Moen's Park at Roosevelt. Parties desiring a good and convenient location summer cottage are invited to on us. FARM LAND COMPANY,
my5-jul28. Rhinelander, W

ITS AN Established Fact!

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More and Better Merchandise For Your Money

In this store than you can in any other store in town.

H. M. BUCK

Everything to Wear for MEN & BOYS

16 West Davenport — *Rhinelander, Wis.*

Sheriff's Sale.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

Kate Rutherford, Plaintiff, vs. Jacob Wiedeman and Lizzie Wiedman, his wife, Henry Wiedman, Junior, and Martha Wiedman, his wife, and Tena Charlton, Defendants.

By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment and order of partition and sale, made and entered in the above court, in the above entitled action, and dated June 16th, 1904, I shall offer for sale, and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash or partly on credit, at the west door of the Court House, in the City of Rhinelander, Oneida County, Wisconsin, on the 13th day of August, 1904, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following described premises, situated in Oneida County, to-wit: The east half of the south east quarter of Section number thirty-one (31), and the west half of the south west quarter of Section number thirty two (32), all in Township number thirty-six (36) north of Range number eight (8) east.

Dated June 18th, 1904.

S. A. ALBAN, Plaintiff's Att'y. M. KEARNS, Sheriff of Oneida Co. Wis.

71-Je23-a4.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT FOR ONEIDA COUNTY:

In the matter of the estate of John Welsen deceased. In Probate.

On the application of Margaret Welsen, administratrix of the estate of said John Welsen deceased, for the adjustment and allowance of her administration account, and assignment of the residue of said estate.

It is ordered, That said account be examined, adjusted and allowed at a special term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in the City of Rhinelander in said County, on the 2nd Tuesday of July, A. D. 1904.

It is Further Ordered, That upon the adjustment and allowance of such account by this Court, as aforesaid, the residue of said estate, if any, be, by the further order and judgment of the Court, assigned to such other persons as are by law entitled to the same.

It is Further Ordered, That notice of the time and place of examination and allowance of such account, and of the assignment of such residue of said estate be given to all persons interested, by publication of such notice for three successive weeks, before said day, in the New North, a weekly newspaper published at the city of Rhinelander in said County. By the Court.

Dated June 21st, 1904.

LEVI J. BILLINGS, County Judge.

41-je23-jy14.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION,
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, Wis.,
June 11, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on July 23, 1904, viz: William J. Garland, of Rhinelander, Wis., who made H. E. No. 8711, for the lot No. 5, Sec. 14, Tp. 36 N., R. 8 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Chris. Robinson, Geo. Kuhl, Elie Boutton, John Seraphin, all of Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

je16-jy21. JOHN W. MILLER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION,
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, Wis.,
June 6, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on July 16, 1904, viz: Romanzo M. Douglass, of Rhinelander, Wis., who made H. E. No. 9139 for the lots 2, 3, 4 and 5 and SE¼ NW¼ Sec. 23, Tp. 37 N., R. 8, E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John J. Lyons, Albert Miller, Lewis Moody, Lewis Trnabaker, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

je9-jy14. JOHN MILLER, Register.

IN PROBATE, ONEIDA COUNTY COURT:

Notice is hereby given that at a special term of the County Court to be held in and for said county at the Court House in Rhinelander, in said county on the 19th day of July, 1904, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following matter will be heard and considered:

The petition of Samuel S. Miler, named executor of the last will of Margaret Keenan deceased, to have said will proved and admitted to probate

Dated June 22, 1904.

je23-jy7. LEVI J. BILLINGS, Co. Judge.

IN PROBATE, ONEIDA COUNTY COURT:

Notice is hereby given that at a special term of the County Court to be held in and for said County at the Court House in Rhinelander, in said County on the 2nd day of August, 1904, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following matter will be heard and considered:

The petition of A. W. Brown for the appointment of an administrator of the estate of Robert Livingston deceased.

Dated July 4th, 1904.

jy7-28. LEVI J. BILLINGS, Co. Judge.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT FOR ONEIDA COUNTY. In Probate.

Notice is hereby given that at the general term of the county court to be held in and for said county at the office of the County Judge at the court house in the city of Rhinelander, in said county on the 1st Tuesday being the 2nd day of August, 1904, at 10 o'clock, a. m. the following matter will be heard and considered:

For the application of Eda M. Bishop for the appointment of E. O. Brown of the city Rhinelander as administrator of the estate of Geo. W. Bishop late of the city of Rhinelander in said county, deceased.

Dated June 27th, 1904.

By order of the court,
LEVI J. BILLINGS, Co. Judge.

je30-jy14.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT FOR ONEIDA COUNTY:

In the matter of the estate of Edward Schwarz. In Probate.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue and in pursuance of an order of license made in said matter on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1904, the undersigned will on the 2d day of August, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the Court House in the city of Rhinelander in Oneida County, offer for sale at public auction, the following described land situated in the County of Oneida to-wit:

The south half of the northwest quarter of section number twenty-nine (29) township number thirty-six (36) range nine (9) east. The terms of sale will be cash.

Dated July 7th, A. D. 1904.

jy7-28 CARL KRUGER, Administrator.

IN PROBATE, ONEIDA COUNTY COURT:

In the matter of the estate of Patrick Hickey, deceased.

On application of Thomas F. McDermott administrator of the estate of Patrick Hickey deceased, for the adjustment and allowance of his administration account, and the assignment of the residue of said estate to the persons by law entitled to the same:

It is ordered, That said account be examined, adjusted and allowed at a special term of said Court to be held at the Court House in Rhinelander in said County on the 2d day of August, 1904.

It is further ordered, That upon the adjustment and allowance of such account by this Court as aforesaid, the residue of said estate, be by the further order and judgment of the Court, assigned to such persons as are by law entitled to the same.

It is further ordered, That notice of the time and place of the examination and allowance of such account and of the assignment of the residue of said estate be given to all persons interested, by publications of said notice for three successive weeks, before said day, in the New North a weekly newspaper published at Rhinelander, in said county.

Dated July 6th, 1904.

By the Court.

jy7-21 LEVI J. BILLINGS, Co. Judge.

GRAND
OPERA HOUSE

The Progressive Entertainers

2000 feet of Moving Pictures will be shown.

Scenes from Robinson Crusoe, Rip Van Winkle. Latest views of Russo-Japanese War. Monstrous Animals of the past. Views from St. Louis Fair, etc.

SPECIAL.—Jeffries—Fitzsimmons fight of July 25, 1902, in life size figures.

Prices, 15c, 25c and 35c.

Very Low Rates to Cincinnati, O.

Via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets will be sold July 15, 16 and 17, with favorable return limits, on account of International Convention B. and P. Order of Elks. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

To Control Your Expenditures

and keep accurate account of your income start a Savings Account with us. We issue Home Savings banks to any one at a dollar each, and pay interest on all money left with us for six months.

Spending is largely a matter of constant yielding to impulses. 'Tis the little things that count and the little spendings that keep the purse empty. "Small change" is spent without a thought, when passing out a bill seems a serious matter.

When the easy, "happy-go-lucky"

mood is on a man, his spendings are only limited by the contents of his pocket-book, and when "blue devils" come, he is equally improvident—the jingling of coin in the pocket puts to flight all thoughts of prudence and economy.

One of the objects of this institution is to provide a place for those who wish to save their money—a place where they can deposit their funds without danger or loss.

If you are not already a depositor of this bank, allow us to suggest that you become one. We believe you will shortly appreciate the wisdom of this advice. All business transacted with this bank is treated by us as strictly confidential.

Merchants State Bank.
RHINELANDER, WIS.

THE OWL SALOON,
COFFEY BROS., Props.,
FINE WINES, LIQUORS
AND CIGARS.
LUNCH ROOM IN CONNECTION.
Meals at All Hours.
213 Brown Street. Rhinelander, Wis

VanVoorhees & Newsome
RHINELANDER, WIS.
Cement and Concrete Work
—OF ALL KINDS—
Sidewalks, Floors, Curbs, Steps, Etc.

All work guaranteed. Orders left at Geo. Jewell's Music Store, No. 5 W. Davenport st. will receive prompt attention.

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Physician and Surgeon.
Office: BERMAN BUILDING. Telephone: 29-2

T. B. McINDOE,
Physician & Surgeon,
Rhinelander, Wis
Office Corner Brown and Davenport Streets

T. R. WELCH,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office over Dunn & Wood's Hardware Store
Rhinelander, Wis.

H. L. GARNER,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office in Merchants State Bank Building.
Rhinelander, Wis.

C. H. O'CONNOR,
DENTIST.
Office Corner Stevens and Davenport Sts
Over Horr's store.

ATTORNEYS.

S. H. ALBAN,
Attorney at Law.
Collections promptly attended to.
Office in Merchants State Bank building

S. S. MILLER,
Attorney at Law.
Collections sharply looked after.
Office over First National Bank

L. J. BILLINGS,
Attorney & Counselor.
Rhinelander, Wis

A. W. SHELTON,
Attorney at Law.
Special attention paid to homestead law and contests.
Rhinelander

PAUL BROWNE,
Attorney at Law.
Collections
Rhinelander, Wis

Training School for Nurses.
THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY HOSPITAL
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES
(Incorpated under Laws of the State of Wisconsin.)
Offers a superior course of training in nursing to bright ambitious women between the ages of 23 and 35 years, who desire to enter the profession of nursing. Monthly cash allowance, including free board and tuition. For announcements, etc., address, Secretary, Milwaukee County Hospital Training School for Nurses, Wauwatosa, Wis.

REV. SISTER MARGARET
Foundress, Superioress, Proprietress,
Saint Augustine's Hospital
Minocqua, . . Wisconsin.

HOTEL ALPINE,
JAS. McGOWAN, Prop.
Rates, $1.00 PER DAY
First-Class Accommodation.
One Block north of North-Western Depot
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GAGEN, WIS.
HUGO MEISWINKEL, - Proprietor.
Rates $1.00 per day.
First-class Accommodations.

J. R. McDONALD,
Boot and Shoe Repairing.
Rubber Heels and Soles Applied.
WORK GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY
Driving and Cruising Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
CHARGES REASONABLE.
Opposite Fuller House, Stevens Street,
Rhinelander, Wis.

Christ. Roepcke,
MANUFACTURER OF
Heavy and Light Harness,
Prices from $22 to $28, strictly hand made.
MACHINE MADE HARNESS ALSO FOR SALE.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE
DAVENPORT STREET

Willson's Orchestra
GEO. C. WILLSON, Director.
Will furnish two to twelve men for balls, receptions, parties, etc.
TERMS MODERATE.
For engagements call on or address
LOUIS H. DANNER, Mgr.,
'Phone 60-3 Rhinelander, Wis.

Piano Tuning
Prof. M. D. Lyon, formerly of Marinette, now of Antigo, will be in Rhinelander the last of each month. All work guaranteed. Leave orders at Oneida House.

Bits of Local Gossip

Dr. Jordan of Eau Claire is here this week.

Geo. Mahoney returned from Omro Monday.

Wm. Griffin has gone to Mercer to cook in Kraft's camp.

Bertha Smith of Virginia, Minn., is visiting Una Reardon.

Frank Jolin is no longer employed at Crusoe's Dept. store.

O. E. Robert, of Oconto Falls, was in the city the past week.

Mrs. Thos. Giveny is reported very ill at St. Mary's hospital.

Leon Potter has resigned his position at W. J. Shannon's store.

S. H. Alban transacted business at the U. S. land office, Wausau last week.

Mrs. Ida Sexton and children of Marshfield are guests at W. H. Trumbull's.

Dr. P. B. Stewart spent a day or two of last week on a business trip to Chicago.

Dr. S. R. Stone is able to attend to his duties again after a week or ten days' illness.

Miss Winnie Joslin has charge of the public library during the absence of Miss Smith.

Frank Bryant spent several days of the week looking after his interests at Hazelhurst.

Mrs. C. D. Bronson spent the past week at the Owen home in the town of Sugar Camp.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Lebenstein leave tomorrow night for a two weeks trip in the south of the state.

The Robbins Lumber Co. have closed down their mill this week to make some necessary repairs.

Miss Jennie Plotsky has returned to her home in Stevens Point after a visit with Thayer street relatives.

Sister Margaret Walsh of Minocqua was in the city Saturday on her way to towns eastward on the "Soo."

Mrs. Warren Reed and daughters were guests at Geo. Whitney's, Tomahawk, several days of the past week.

Holy City. Opera House August 12th.

Mrs. A. J. Lytle was at Camp Douglass this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Walk of Antigo spent last Thursday with relatives in this city.

Keep in mind the Holy City at Opera House Aug. 12th. One of the finest entertainments.

Mrs. Geo. McCormick and children of Marquette, Mich., are guest at the home of John Collins.

Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Hinman are enjoying an outing of a week or so at Bennett's on Moen lake.

Fred Rheaume returned yesterday morning from a three weeks' visit to his old home in Canada.

Mrs. Jos. Hamilton, nee Erah Frazel, came up from Wausau yesterday for a short visit with her parents.

Mrs. Jennie K. Dean is attending summer school at Whitewater. She is the guest of Miss Finch while in that city.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Verage, aged three months, died Wednesday of last week of cholera infantum.

LOST:—Brown Water spaniel with short legs and white spot on breast. Answers to name of Sport. $5.00 reward will be paid for return.
Jy14-2t. JULIUS FOLLSTAD.

Mrs. L. Annis who has been in Oshkosh for some months, is once more a resident of this city. It is understood she will purchase a home here.

Miss Mabel Bishop, teacher of piano-forte. Pupil of Herr Rudolph Ganz, Chicago. Pupils given careful and thorough instruction.
je16-jy14. 625 Keenan Street.

Landlord Coon of the Fuller House deserves much credit for the improvements recently made in the way of a new cement walk and steps and a ten-foot second floor balcony extending along the entire front.

Parties who wish lessons on mandolin, guitar and banjo leave orders at Carling's music store. Years of experience. Satisfaction guaranteed. Piano tuning a specialty.
O. E. PALMER.

Band concert, court house park, tomorrow evening.

Miss Elizabeth Lewis of Portage is visiting her aunt Mrs. F. E. Moore.

Frank Strope is on a two weeks' vacation in Portage and Waupaca counties.

Frances Coon gave a tea yesterday afternoon in honor of Bertha Smith of Virginia, Minn.

Extensive forest fires are reported from Bayfield county in the vicinity of Lake Superior.

Mrs. A. D. Sutton and daughters are visiting with Langlade county relatives this week.

FOR SALE:—Two story house on Mason Street. L. EMMERING.
Jy7-tf.

A. M. Rogers of New London was in the city a short time Friday while on his way to the "Soo."

If the weather is favorable there will be a band concert at court house park tomorrow evening.

Dry and green 16 inch pine and hemlock wood.
tf. Brown Bros. Lumber Co.

Geo. McLaughlin and family left this week for a couple of months' stay a Port Huron, Mich.

John Reardon, Paul Browne and Dan Duck went over to Menominee to attend the gun club tournament this week.

Miss Caroline Doern is spending a portion of her vacation at Marshfield. She will visit the St. Louis exposition during her absence.

Mrs. F. R. Bullinger of Dale, Wis., arrived yesterday for a visit with the family of Frank McLaughlin in the town of Crescent.

The weather bureau's crop report indicate a large yield of nearly all crops though some are backward owing to cool and rainy weather.

Reports from Fox river points indicate that the paper makers' strike is losing ground and that quite a number of men are returning to work.

Mrs. D. D. Flanner and children arrived yesterday from Toledo, Ohio, to make a few weeks' visit with Rhinelander friends. At present they are camping at Tamarack Lake with the family of A. W. Brown.

Dry and green 16 inch pine and hemlock wood.
tf. Brown Bros. Lumber Co.

Thorpe and Charley Edmonds of Wausau, are visiting at the home of their uncle, E. A. Edmonds.

Robt. Blackburn of Milwaukee transacted lumber business with Rhinelander mill men the fore part of the week.

Geo. Sturgis, until recently at the Arlington Hotel, has purchased the Woodboro saloon and will hereafter give the same his personal attention.

Red polled bull 16 months old, for sale. Enquire of
W. W. PETROVSKY,
Jy14-2t. Malvern, Wis.

Miss Dewey is the name of a fine mare received by F. S. Robbins from Appleton last week. With Little Jack for a driving mate he has a fine little team.

Mrs. John Ricker and sister arrived from Alpena, Mich., Tuesday. Mr. Ricerh is proprietor of the new bowling alley and billiard room on Stevens Street.

A cement walk was laid in front of the business places of S. H. Ashton, J. Segerstrom, Frank Kretlow and Jule Demars on Davenport street this week.

Miss Mollie Burns arrived from Wausau Tuesday to take Mrs. Louise Stimson's place as saleslady at Spafford & Cole's. Mrs. Stimson will remain for a couple of weeks.

Rev. Mr. Bray, a former pastor of the Congregational church, will preach next Sunday evening in that church. He will spend a few days next week visiting among his old friends.

Carl Krueger has secured the services of a first class photographer at his gallery in the person of Mr. Nelse M. Nelson who arrived Saturday evening from Ashland. The gentleman has been connected with some of the best studios in Wisconsin and Chicago and will have charge of the work at such times as Mr. Krueger is obliged to be absent.

Six young men from Stevens Point passed through the city Monday on their way to lakes in the northern part of the county. They started Thursday of last week with team and complete equipment, camping along the way each night and are enjoying themselves greatly. They expect to be away from home about three weeks.

Next Sunday night at the Methodist Episcopal church, Dr. Amelia Hess will speak on the social and home life of the people of Asiatic Turkey. It will be her last appearance before departing for her distant field of labor, and she cannot fail to interest her hearers. An offering will be taken to assist in her work. Mrs. Edmonds will sing "The Palms" with stereopticon views. Everybody welcome.

Mrs. W. E. Brown gave a reception Tuesday afternoon for Mrs. Emma Lawrence and Mrs. C. R. Lee, who depart for the west tonight. About fifty ladies were present. Miss Hess gave an interesting talk on Turkey where she labored in the missionary field for several years. Several very pleasing musical selections were given, Mrs. Teal and Mrs. Ricker vocal, Miss Darragh whistling solo and instrumental numbers by Miss Mabel Bishop and Miss Mary McQueen.

The state gun club shoot at Wausau last week was not the great success in many respects that was hoped for. The first day, Friday, was rainy and the following day very hot. As no adequate shelter had been provided against either contingency the contestants underwent considerable discomfort. The shooters however, are a jolly lot and made the best of it though their ardor may have been somewhat dampened. John Reardon and Paul Browne were the only members of the Rhinelander club in attendance. Next year's tournament is to be held at Menominee, Mich.

A rather unusual bit of litigation appeared in Judge Browne's court Monday. Chas. Scheeler, living south of Lake Thompson picked up couple of stray hogs that were running at large in the woods near Brown Bros.' camp just east of his place in the latter part of June. Soon after A. Kilbourn who lives near Roosevelt came to Scheeler's place and claimed the hogs and also demanded a cow in addition to square matters for the detention of the porkers. The hogs were delivered to Kilbourn but the cow was not included, hence the suit. The case was finally referred to the circuit court, Mr. Scheeler giving the required bonds. The hogs were sold to local butchers this week and brought $23.

After the expiration of more than a year since the plans of the new library building were ready for the contractors, it now looks as though it might be completed for occupancy before September 1st. The woodwork and shelving is about finished leaving only the wall decorations and floor covering to be put in place. The pines have been nearly all removed from the south and west sides of the building and the grounds are being graded and laid out by Florist Phillip. The removal of the natural trees has called forth some criticism from those who felt that a portion of them should have been allowed to remain. Inasmuch as they have been cut away other trees should be planted that the parklike growth may be restored as soon as possible.

THEY'RE GOING FAST.

Our Corset Sale is a hummer. Couldn't be otherwise when $2,00 Henderson Corsets sell at 89c. Our Summer Silks and Shirt Waists are being snapped up fast at the prices offered.

Come quick before we are sold out on these goods

SOLBERG & KOLDEN.

Mrs. G. S. Coon and daughters returned Saturday from a three weeks visit with Fond du Lac and Green Bay friends.

Harry Sjoson, the New North's local news gatherer, left Saturday for Stevens Point and other Wisconsin central towns.

Mrs. Emma Lawrence and daughter Gladys leave this week for Los Angeles, California, where they will make their home.

Mrs. Osborne left Friday for an extended stay at Wausau. During her absence her home will be rented by Mr. and Mrs. John Hurley.

Mrs. C. M. Calvert and daughter of Eau Claire, were guests at Dr. H. C. O'Connor several days of last week. They went to Eagle River Monday.

The Robbins Lumber Co. will deliver lumber, lath and shingles to any part of the city. Try their Diamond "A" shingles. m-tf

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Jackson of Eau Claire, are enjoying an outing with S. S. Miller's family at their summer cottage at Sugar Camp lake.

Mrs. R. D. Eppley returned to Minneapolis Friday. She was accompanied as far as Prentice by Miss Belle Horr who visits relatives at the latter place.

Mary had a little lad
Whose face was fair to see,
Because each night he had a drink
Of Rocky Mountain Tea.
J. J. Reardon.

Ben. Olson of this city, B. F. Jillson of Monico, and Geo. B. Thomas and Emil Kranz fished at Squaw Lake in the Northwestern part of the county last week.

Louis Haas has purchased the Lake Julia saloon property and will conduct the business hereafter. Mr. Haas has many friends who wish him success in the venture.

Miss Katie and Master John Hagan went to Manitou, Manitoba, with their aunt, Mrs. Cassin, the fore part of the week. They will remain there for several months.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Hildebrand visited with Hurley friends over Sunday. Misses Hazel and Eva who have been enjoying a portion of their vacation there returned with them.

Frank Stransky left Saturday morning after spending a week here with his mother. Frank is employed in the train service of the "Soo" line between Minneapolis and the Dakotas.

Alex McRae, who has been located at Seattle, Wash., for over a year is expected here shortly to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James McRae. Alex is in the employ of the Northern Pacific Express Co.

F. M. Mason, Wm. Dankls and W. F. Goodell were at Wausau this week on the homestead contest case against Frank Marble of the town of Newbold. As the contestant failed to appear the case was dismissed.

A new road is being laid out in the town of Crescent from a point at Jas. Young's farm southerly along the river valley to Hat Rapids. This will give the Rhinelander Power Co. a shorter route to the city than is now available.

Rev. Sister Margaret's little companion lost her watch Sunday on Brownstreet. Anyone finding it and sending the watch to Rev. Sister Margaret, proprietress St. Augustines' hospital, Minocqua, will be handsomely rewarded.

Martin Bogle of Woodboro has taken a position as engineer in the Tomahawk Lumber Co.'s mill at Tomahawk. Mr. Bogle was one of the Wood Lumber Co.'s trusted employees during the many years which that concern operated in this county.

Owen Derrg, a well known woodsman died Wednesday of last week from a kick received in a fight near Clifford with another woodsman named Lablosky. The latter disappeared soon after and so far the officers have been unable to locate him.

Rumors are growing more and more frequent of the purchase of the Wisconsin Central road by the St. Paul. The recent survey of a new line from Superior south via Ladysmith in which men connected with each road appear interested adds color to these reports.

County Clerk W. W. Carr has been rusticating for some weeks at his summer home at Lake George. Of late the clerk's health has not been of the best, but says since going to the lake he has improved wonderfully. He will remain during the remainder of the month.

Miss Anna E. Berry, trimmer at Mrs. C. J. O'Brien's millinery parlors, returned Friday morning via the lakes to her home in Syracuse, N. Y. She will make a stay at Detroit enroute. Miss Mary Shanahan of Washington, D. C., her friend, who had been visiting here for some days accompanied her.

Small waists are do longer in style. It's the round plump waists that come by taking Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea; that's all the go. 35 cents. Tea or Tablet form.
J. J. Reardon.

Miss Mary Darragh of Marinette is visiting at A. W. Crusoe's. Miss Darragh has remarkable talent as a whistler and on leaving here expects to go to Minneapolis to cultivate this gift in connection with musical training and painting.

Work has been started on the 700 feet of cement sidewalk that is to be put in on the north and west sides of the court house block. If the county board would see fit to devote a similar amount toward the improvement of this property each year these grounds would soon be beautiful.

Dan Duck of McHenry, N. D., has been a Rhinelander visitor the past week. He is an expert shot and enthusiastic sportsman as well as a first class taxidermist. Many of the fine mounted specimens of birds at Judge Browne's office are specimens his handiwork.

The bridge above the dam was made unsafe through the breaking of a timber last week. Temporary repairs again enable the resumption of travel. As soon as the new dam for the paper company is constructed the old bridge will be removed and a new one laid on the masonry abutments.

Arthur Hart has gone to Oshkosh to accept a very flattering offer made him by the Hemlock Co. During the gentleman's residence in Rhinelander he has held positions with our leading firms and is perfectly qualified for a high place. His family will not leave for some weeks, or until he has secured a suitable dwelling.

Miss Dr. Hess recently returned from Asia Minor for medical study will give an address on missionary work in Turkey at the Congregational church next Sunday morning. Dr Hess has been a keen observer of customs and manners in that country and will give an interesting talk.

Over 50,000 men employed in the packing houses of the beef trust are out on a strike with a possibility of 25,000 more being involved before the difficulty is settled. Meats have been advanced 2 cents a pound and in two weeks time the supply of fresh meats will be exhausted. Thus the consumer is ground between the millstones of combined capital and combined labor.

THEY'RE BLACK.

When you need a lead pencil you prefer one that will mark. Ours, from the softest to the hardest, from No. 1 to 5 or 6 H, are free from grit and will mark.

YES SIR, THEY'RE BLACK

and you will like them. We have penny pencils that are not so good, but they are black too. Throw away the old stub and get one of our good pencils for 5 cents.

Another lot of Bronson's Special received. They are good.

BRONSON, Stationer

QUEAL & CO.
Quote the Lowest Prices,
Deliver the
Quickest to any part of city
Any
Quantity, and keep the best
Quality of
BUILDING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS, ETC.

We have just added to our stock a large ass [illegible] Doors and Windows, and have marked them at a price that will sell them.

Call up 'Phone 72,

J. H. QUEAL & CO.

To the Farmers of Oneida County:

I am heavily stocked with the same old brand of Pure

PARIS GREEN

That I have sold for the last 20 years.
Prices low.
Packages contain from ¼ pound up to twenty pounds each.

I CAN SAVE YOU MONEY BOTH IN QUALITY AND PRICE.

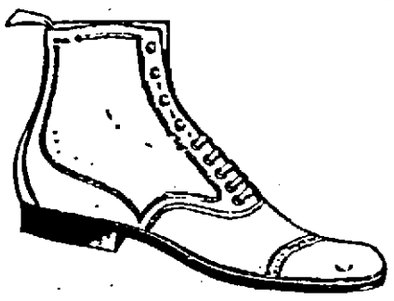
J. J. REARDON, Druggist
Rhinelander, Wis.

"YOU NEED A TONIC,"
says the doctor, and so saying and so believing he prescribes a moderate quantity each day, of Rhinelander Beer. Wise physician, knowing the appetizing, nourishing, strengthening and general upbuilding results of the use of our beer, he claims and should get the credit of many a cure lgely effected by this palatable beverage. Follow his advice. Drink Rhinelander Beer.

RHINELANDER BREWING CO.

SHIRTS,
COLLARS & CUFFS
Laundered by us have
The Right Finish.
RHINELANDER STEAM LAUNDRY, 'Phone 93-1

BUY YOUR SHOES AT A SHOE STORE
—AT—



A. Shauder's
Shoe Store
114-118 S. Brown St.
Rhinelander, Wis.

No shoddy leather and all made up in first-class shape by well known reputable manufacturers. Boys' Shoes 1.00 and up. Men's Shoes 125 and up

You want the best
IT'S THE NEW NORTH---$1.50
Try it for a year.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.

RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN

1904		JULY				1904
SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
C	O	3	⊗		1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24/31	25	26	27	28	29	30

The Japanese have faith in themselves. They have subscribed for the war loan three times over.

One reason why ancient Romans were able to turn their thumbs down was that they didn't celebrate with firecrackers in those days.

King Leopold isn't coming over to the St. Louis fair after all. People who want their young children to see the show need, therefore, hesitate no longer.

And now the automobile, the swimming beach and the deadly railboat are bidding for those lives which, throughout winter, pneumonia, grippe and skating overlooked.

Russian soldiers, it is said, go into battle "singing merrily." The Japs, on the other hand, almost invariably postpone their singing until the battle and chase are over.

His name is Swallow, and just as soon as the humorists of the press begin to consider that name in connection with the prohibition party the horrors of the campaign will begin.

More than $500,000 worth of jewels have been discovered in an English ancestral castle and there wasn't an American soap-making, oil-refining or pork-packing father-in-law in the family.

The list of casualties resulting from the Fourth of July celebration abundantly confirms all that has been said heretofore as to the need of adopting better methods of observing the day.

Railroad accidents cannot be prevented entirely while it is necessary to trust the running of trains and the care of the tracks and switches to human agencies with all their imperfections.

Senor Simeon Luz, former governor of Batangas province, Island of Luzon, did well to ask that he and his fellow visitors from the Philippines be shown how the poor live in Chicago as well as how the rich are housed.

The corn crop is distinctively an American crop, the 2,000,000,000 bushels or more produced each year being nearly all consumed in this country. Only in two years, 1897 and 1899, was there so much as 10 per cent. of the crop exported.

The coroner's jury in the Slocum case gave a sweeping verdict. Contrary to the custom in similar affairs, the entire blame was not laid on some uninfluential, ill-paid and over-worked subordinate, but was distributed among higher officials.

The extent of damage done by insects which prey on the agricultural interests of the United States is but little appreciated. Twelve different kinds of bugs, according to reliable statistics, do an estimated damage to farm products of $363,000,0000 per annum.

War is coming to be looked upon with greater aversion than ever, and the trend of sentiment is slowly but surely turning from such a course to the submission of international differences to a body as The Hague tribunal and the avoiding of unnecessary sacrifice of life and property. Not the least hopeful feature of the situation is that men of such caliber are to be found participating in these conferences.

Government control of wireless telegraphy on the coasts of the United States is absolutely essential to the national defense, and the navy department has taken the first deciding step in that direction by prohibiting the establishment of any private station within a zone of 240 miles from a government station on the coast. The government station at the same time will transmit private dispatches free of charge.

The recent National Educational convention is responsible for a reopening of the discussion of the effect of education on matrimony. Authorities still differ on the subject. President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark university, and President Thwing, of Western Reserve university, agree that education reduces the marriage rate, while President Angell, of the University of Michigan, and President James, of the University of Missouri, are positive that the opposite is true. The discussion waxed warm, but there being no fair co-eds present, the matter was left undecided.

There is substantial justice in the regulation of the Pennsylvania railroad allowing a rebate upon passenger fares for loss of time in transit. A passenger starts upon a train with the understanding that he will reach his destination at an hour stated. If the schedule be not followed the railroad company pays him a forfeit, proportioned to the delay. Upon long lines, where an aditional charge is paid for traveling by express, with an increased liability to loss of time, this rebate may prove a material compensation. In all cases it will mitigate the belated passenger's discontent.

The man who wrote "Dixie" has passed away at his home in Mount Vernon, O. It is not known whether Dan Emmett ever composed anything else or not, but if he did it was lost in the tumultuous acclaim that greeted the stirring notes of "Dixie" from one end of the union to the other. It is true that there was a time when the band that was bold enough to play "Dixie" in certain northern cities would have been greeted with the kind of applause that means battered horns and broken noses. But times have changed. Now when the band suddenly swings into "Dixie" it is cheered.

A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON.

In Washington Gen. Thomas B. Howard, of the confederate army, died after a brief illness, aged 84 years.

Reports show that every railroad has survived the industrial decline of 1904. Six placed in receivers' hands failed for other causes.

The degree of doctor of laws was conferred by the University of Edinburg on Hannis Taylor, former American minister to Spain, and later counsel of the United States before the Alaska boundary commission.

Ex-President Cleveland expressed gratification over Parker's nomination.

THE EAST.

President George F. Kroehl, of the First national bank, of Asbury Park, N. J., which some time ago was put into the hands of a receiver, was acquitted in the United States district court at Trenton, N. J., of the charge of making false entries in the books of the bank.

Flames destroyed the paraffine plant of the Atlantic Refining company at Philadelphia. The loss is estimated at about $100,000.

At Chautauqua, N. Y., fire threatened the entire assembly grounds and caused a loss of $75,000, on which the insurance was $20,000.

A boat load of Norge survivors, 11 passengers, eight sailors and one child, has reached the Shetland islands. This boat, which was in charge of the second mate of the Norge, was eight days on the open sea. The party rowed the entire distance to the islands. All on board the boat were much exhausted.

At Taunton, Mass., Jane Toppan, the nurse who two years ago was sentenced to the insane asylum for poisoning 31 persons, has gone mad, and now is a hopeless imbecile in the Massachusetts asylum.

A total of 17 men were killed and 50 injured in a New Jersey excursion train wreck due to the mistake of a tower signal operator.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Near Chapin, Ill., the wife and child of Harmon Werns, a farmer, were drowned in a cistern. The child, 21 months old, fell into the cistern and the mother in trying to rescue it also fell in. Before assistance came she also drowned.

At Thebes, Ill., seven workmen were killed and two others seriously injured by being blown from the second arch of the new railroad bridge across the Mississippi river during a tornado.

The platform of the democratic party adopted at St. Louis declares for tariff for revenue only, demands enforcement of laws against trusts and unlawful combinations, and announces the party's attitude on many other issues. The financial question is totally ignored.

Directory publishers, using the census of 1890 as a basis, estimate Chicago's population at 2,241,000.

Eastern Kansas City, Kan., is inundated by an overflow of the Kaw river.

A band of three robbers held up the cashier of Nelson Morris & Co. in Blue Island, Ill., and got $1,200. They were intercepted by the police at Seventy-ninth street, in Chicago, and captured, and the loot was recovered.

At St. Louis Edmund Bersch, who pleaded guilty to accepting a bribe in connection with the passage of the city lighting bill, receiving a share of the $47,500 distributed among 19 members of the house of delegates, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

After an all-night session, the democratic national convention nominated Judge Alton Brooks Parker, of New York, for president of the United States. The result was reached on the first ballot. Other candidates named were Hearst, Miles, Olney, Cockrell and Wall.

The village of Marblehead, O., was wrecked and possibly a hundred persons were injured by the explosion of a magazine containing 25 tons of dynamite and 200 kegs of powder.

While temporarily insane Bertha Dolbeer, daughter of the late millionaire of San Francisco, committed suicide by jumping from the ninth floor of a New York hotel. She was despondent over the death of her father, which occurred some months ago. She was the sole heir to his estate, valued at $5,000,000.

Ex-United States Senator Henry G. Davis, democratic vice presidential nominee, is closely identified with the material advancement of West Virginia, his native state, where he accumulated a large fortune.

The heavy rains have ceased in Kansas, and the harvest has been resumed.

The venerable Sanford Washburn, a Methodist pastor for almost 60 years, died at his home in Chicago.

Many soldiers have deserted from Fort Sheridan. The object of some is said to be to fight for the Japanese.

Near Chicago Willie Anderson captured the national golf championship on the Glen View links. His score for the 72 holes was 303.

Final adjournment was taken by the democratic national convention at St. Louis after completing its ticket by nominating ex-United States Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, for vice president. A warm debate ensued over a telegram received from Judge Parker, the nominee for president, stating that he believed in the gold standard and that unless the convention knew his belief and still favored his candidacy he must decline to be the standard bearer of the party. The convention finally voted to send a reply to the message to the effect that the platform is silent on the money question because it is not considered a campaign issue.

The new democratic national committee at St. Louis passed a resolution indorsing Thomas Taggart, of Indiana, for chairman.

A coroner's jury selected to investigate the Wabash wreck at Litchfield, Ill., on Sunday, July 3, has fixed the number of dead at 25. Twenty of the dead were identified, one unidentified, and four missing.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By striking a mine the Japanese gunboat Kaimon was sunk in Talienwan bay on July 5.

A force of Japanese swarmed over the mountain crests and advanced on Kaichou, compelling Gen. Chirikoff, with the center of the Russian vanguard, to fall back. A whole brigade of Japanese, with masses of cavalry, followed and occupied the village of Nantay.

News from London is to the effect that Mrs. Florence Maybrick will be released, as an ordinary prisoner on ticket-of-leave between now and August 1. The authorities have no intention of granting her a free pardon, but cannot impose any restrictions on Mrs. Maybrick after her arrival in America.

The Japanese general, Oku, occupied Kaiping after severe fighting. Two hundred Japanese are reported slain and 500 wounded in an engagement at Hoiyan.

The Spanish general, Toral, who commanded the garrison at Santiago when that place surrendered to the United States forces, died at an asylum for the insane near Madrid. The general became insane brooding over his capitulation.

In a dispatch Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff confirms the report of the Japanese occupation of Kaichow. He says that the Russian loss did not exceed 150 killed or wounded.

LATER NEWS.

England and France will end the raids in Macedonia.

Judge Parker, nominee for president on the democratic ticket, will resign as judge of the court of appeals of New York, July 25.

Wilbur R. Curry, a conductor on the Wisconsin Central railroad, was killed in a wreck near Hurley, Wis.

Russia will commence at once to try all political prisoners.

Charles McLane, mayor of Mobile, Ala., is dead.

The home of Earl Walton, superintendent of mines at Wakefield, Mich., was blown up by dynamite. None of the family were injured.

Joseph Barrett was struck by lightning and killed while playing baseball at Cumberland, Md.

George R. Huntington, professor of Hebrew at Dartmouth college, died at Hanover, N. H.

Robert R. Taylor, clerk of the Citizens' National bank of New York, was arrested in St. Louis on the charge of embezzlement. He has confessed the crime.

The steamer Boston struck a rock off the coast of Nova Scotia. She was badly damaged, but managed to make port.

Starting a fire with kerosene started a fire that destroyed the home of Chas. Holtz, near Walworth, Wis., and three of his children perished in the flames.

A dispatch from Che Fu reports that Ciung-Tao, the key to the defenses of Port Arthur has been captured by the Japanese. Fighting was progressing all along the chain of hills between Ciung-Tao and Port Arthur. The report adds that the Russian battleship Retvizan and another battleship have been destroyed. No details are given in the report.

Andrew Cuneo, a wealthy fruit dealer of Chicago, is murdered, and a mob bent on lynching slayer is dispersed with difficulty by police.

The formal election for the president of the republic of Mexico took place the 11th. The electors met, transacted their business and announced the election of Profirio Dias as president and Roman Corral as vice president.

A tornado destroyed seven houses near Burwell, Neb. No lives were lost, but several injured.

The Jefferson ice house at Kenosha, Wis., was destroyed by fire.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

Martin Wedin, 19 years old, a passenger on the vessel Norge, wrecked off the Scottish coast, proves to be one of the heroes of the disaster. He saved his little sister, though nine other members of the family were lost. The Wedins were bound for the northwest.

Alexander Johnson, 13 years old, hanged himself at the home of Frederick K. Allen, president of the village of Pelham Manor, N. Y., because his sister, a maid in the family, had compelled him to retire early.

Frank Holtman confessed in Walla Walla, Wash., that he held Clarence Myers in Kansas City while Mrs. Myers cut his throat. Holtman said he and Mrs. Myers wanted to marry and planned the murder.

Railway and steamboat lines in Maryland have put in force the "Jim Crow" law passed by the last legislature, requiring separate compartments for white and negro passengers.

President Charles H. Moyer, Secretary W. D. Haywood, of the Western Federation of Miners, and 46 others have been indicted for the Victor, Col., riots.

George Lawrence, 21 years old, jumped from the south side of Eads bridge, St. Louis, on a dare. The wind turned him and he struck on his stomach and was drowned.

The United States army transport Summer brought to New York 200 Porto Rican teachers to attend Cornell university summer school.

Grover Cleveland in a letter to Tammany urges the "promotion of a wholesome American sentiment which demands fairness and equality."

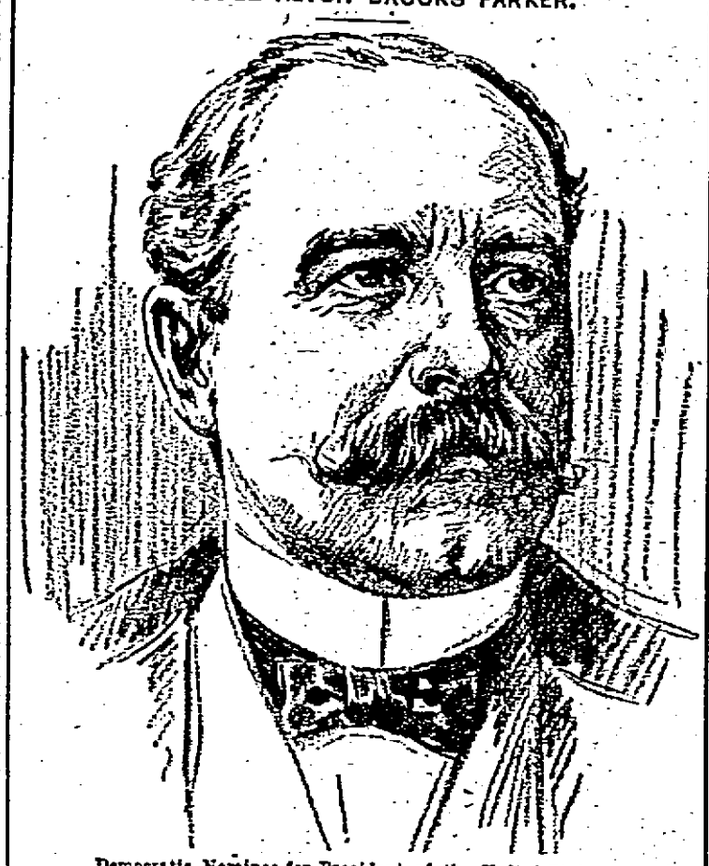
The Daughters of the American Revolution will buy the house at Raleigh, N. C., where President Andrew Johnson was born. It is proposed to found a public museum.

Soldiers stormed the home of a Scotchman on Long Island and pulled down the British flag, which he insisted on flying on the Fourth.

One hundred and sixty-five Chicago pastors asked if they would remarry divorcees declared the reckless divorce system the greatest evil underlying the government.

Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, in an article in the Saturday Evening Post, urges congress to take cognizance of race track gambling as it did of the Louisiana lottery, and so exterminate the evil.

JUDGE ALTON BROOKS PARKER.



Democratic Nominee for President of the United States.

PARKER AND DAVIS THE CANDIDATES

Choice of Democrats for President and Vice President—Former Declares Himself for Gold—Convention Formulates Reply After Warm Debate.

St. Louis, July 11.—The democratic national convention nominated the following ticket: For president, Alton B. Parker, of New York; for vice president, Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia. The convention adjourned sine die at 1:30 a. m. Sunday.

Judge Parker was nominated at 5:40 a. m. Saturday, after an exciting all-night session. He had 658 votes on the first ballot, but Iowa and West Virginia changed their votes, giving him the necessary two-thirds, and on motion of Gov. Dockery, of Missouri, the nomination was made unanimous.

The Ticket Is Completed.

The convention ended its work at 1:15 o'clock Sunday morning by naming Henry G. Davis of West Virginia as its candidate for vice president. This final work, when it was reached, was done in a hurry. Former Senator Davis had the support of both the Parker and Bryan delegates, and the opposition to him was comparatively trifling. Before the result of the ballot was announced Ohio moved that the nomination be made by acclamation, and this was done without dissent.

The other candidates were ex-Senator George Turner of Washington, Congressman J. R. Williams of Illinois, and ex-Senator W. A. Harris of Kansas. They received but slight support. Illinois voted for Congressman Williams, as did Indiana, North and South Carolina, and Rhode Island. That, however, was all he could muster. The other candidates also received purely local support.

The vote before the nomination was made unanimous stood: Davis, 536; Williams, 165; Turner, 100; Harris, 53.

Cheers for the Nominee.

After the motion for the unanimous vote was carried with a great shout, the delegates all over the hall arose and the bustle of departure was on. There was cheering here and there, led by the West Virginia and other southern delegations, but the demonstration did not approach some of those caused by less serious matters. The delegates were worn out. Then followed the closing formalities of the convention. Mr. Sheehan moved that Chairman Jones call the national committee together at some future date in New York. This was carried. The committee was then directed to fill any vacancies in the ticket that might occur and some minor resolutions of routine were disposed of. The convention adjourned at 1:30 a. m., and the tired delegates turned their faces toward the doors for the last time.

Parker Creates a Sensation.

A situation unprecedented in American political history was created in the democratic convention Saturday evening. Judge Alton Brooks Parker, the nominee for president, telegraphed the convention that he believed in the gold standard and that unless the convention knew his belief and still favored his candidacy he must decline to be the standard bearer of the party. The convention was just ready for the roll call on the nomination for vice president when the telegram from Judge Parker was received by William F. Sheehan, a personal representative of the nominee. The telegram was as follows:

Judge Parker's Attitude.

"Esopus, N. Y., July 9.—Hon. William F. Sheehan, Convention Hall, St. Louis, Mo.: I regard the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established by law, and I shall act accordingly if the action of the convention to-day is ratified by the people. Inasmuch as the platform is silent upon this subject, I deem it necessary to make this communication to the convention for its consideration, as I should feel it my duty to decline the nomination except upon this understanding. ALTON B. PARKER."

The work of the convention was paralyzed at this critical juncture, the delegates being in a consternation of doubt whether or not they had a presidential nominee. A conference of party leaders hurriedly assembled in the rear of the convention, with hundreds of anxious delegates held at bay by sergeants-at-arms and police. In a stormy session Senator Tillman denounced Parker's action, and Senator Hill strove to find a solution. At 8:30 o'clock, with all uncertainty, the convention was adjourned until nine o'clock.

Delegates Angry.

Overthrow of Parker and a new nomination for presidency was threatened. Parker's telegram to the convention was interpreted by some as a repudiation of the platform. By others it was characterized as attempted dictation to the party. Friendly interests argued that Parker simply desired that his belief in the gold standard be known.

A Warm Debate.

When the convention reassembled at nine o'clock Senator Hill and other Parker adherents offered as a solution a telegram to Parker stating that the monetary standard had been ignored in the platform because it was not considered an issue in the campaign. A resolution making the telegram to Judge Parker the answer of the convention by which the incident should be closed was made the subject of thrilling debate by the giants of the party. All the fierceness of the original factional fight of the party over platform and nominees was thrown into the debate on the resolution. William J. Bryan rose from a sickbed and appeared on the platform, pale and weak, to speak against the sending of the telegram. The most intense suspense and interest of the convention marked the session, every man, from the humblest delegate to the most important leader, being impressed by the remarkable crisis. Parker was saved from retirement and his declaration for the gold standard accepted by vote of the convention. The resolution sending the message to Judge Parker passed the convention on roll call by a vote of 774 to 199.

The Convention's Reply.

"The platform adopted by this convention is silent on the question of the monetary standard because it is not regarded by us as a possible issue in the campaign and only campaign issues were mentioned in the platform. Therefore, there is nothing in the views expressed by you in the telegram just received which would preclude a man entertaining them from accepting a nomination on said platform."

AN ALL-NIGHT SESSION.

Wild Scenes Follow Presentation of Candidates' Names.

St. Louis, July 9.—The morning session of the democratic national convention on Friday was very brief, adjournment being taken until evening to receive the report of the committee on resolutions. At the opening of the evening session the platform was adopted and then began a call of the states for presidential nominees.

Martin W. Littleton, of New York, placed Judge Parker in nomination. For 25 minutes the delegates and the galleries cheered, shouted and yelled for Parker, while banners were carried in struggling processions to the blare of bands and the singing of men. E. M. Delmas of California nominated Hearst. For 35 minutes delegates and galleries yelled, shouted, and cheered for Hearst, while men marched in processions and carried banners and flags to the music of bands.

L. Irving Handy, of Delaware, proposed Judge Gray's name. David Overmeyer, of Kansas, nominated Gen. Nelson A. Miles. Richard Olney, of Massachusetts was nominated by Maj. Collins, of Boston, and Mayor Rose, of Milwaukee, presented the name of Mr. Wall, Wisconsin's favorite son. Senator Cockrell's name, when presented by Champ Clark, of Missouri, set the convention wild again at two o'clock in the morning. The scene was well nigh unprecedented. Ten thousand people in round numbers were still in the big hall at 2:10 a. m. pounding, cheering, yelling all the name of a venerable senator whose nomination before the convention was nothing more than the merest formality.

After nine hours of oratory, confusion and wild scenes Bryan made a dramatic and pathetic appeal for the party principles he represents, closing in tears and arousing his hearers to great enthusiasm. The conservatives, however, were in control, and after the roll was called and two minor states changed to Parker, the New Yorker had two-thirds of the total vote, the nomination being made unanimous on motion of Gov. Dockery, of Missouri, amidst great cheering.

Short Morning Session.

The convention held a short morning session, the feature of which was an address by Capt. Richmond P. Hobson, handling the race question in vigorous fashion, after which an adjournment until evening was taken to await committee reports.

THE OPENING SESSION.

Address of John Sharp Williams, Temporary Chairman.

St. Louis, July 7.—The democratic national convention met Wednesday, listened to an extended speech from Representative John Sharp Williams, its temporary chairman, appointed the committees necessary to perfect a permanent organization, and adjourned. In a session lasting two hours and 50 minutes, one striking incident overshadowed all other proceedings. That was the enthusiastic and prolonged cheering which greeted the name of Grover Cleveland.

Convention Called to Order.

At three minutes after 12 Chairman J. K. Jones, of the national committee, called the convention to order. His appearance on the platform and the sound of his gavel brought forth a cheer from the floor and galleries.

Applause followed the reading of the call. After quiet was restored, Chairman Jones announced that the convention would be opened by prayer by Rev. John F. Cannon, pastor of Grand Avenue Baptist church, of St. Louis.

Temporary Officers Announced.

Enthusiastic cheering greeted the chairman's announcement that he was directed by the national committee to appoint John S. Williams temporary chairman and C. A. Walsh temporary secretary and John L. Martin temporary sergeant-at-arms.

Chairman Williams then assumed the gavel and made a speech which was heartily cheered by the delegates.

After announcing the time and places for the various committee meetings, a motion was made by Bourke Cockran that the convention adjourn until ten o'clock Thursday morning. The motion was adopted, and the convention adjourned at 2:50 o'clock.

THE SECOND DAY.

Bryan's Determined Fight for Illinois Contestants Lost.

St. Louis, July 8.—The democratic national convention on Thursday adopted the report of the committee on rules, credentials and permanent organization. The session opened at ten o'clock, an hour later took a recess until two p. m., and adjourned at 6:20 until ten o'clock to-day. During the day several speeches were made, chief of which was William Jennings Bryan's effort to overthrow the report of the credentials committee and seat contesting delegates from Illinois. The controversy was ended by the rejection of the minority report of the committee by a vote of 647 nays to 299 ayes.

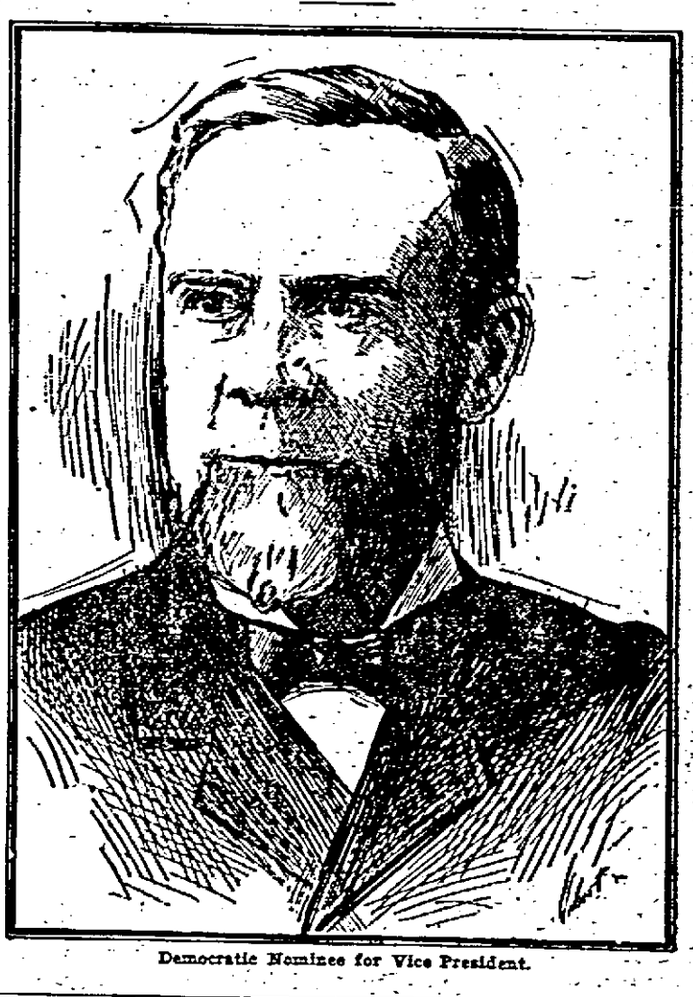
The Ovation to Bryan.

The ovation given Mr. Bryan was one of the greatest ever transpiring at any of the notable events for which the immense coliseum is famed.

When the result of the contest was announced the report of the committee on permanent organization was made. Representative Champ Clark, who was chosen permanent chairman, addressed the convention.

The morning session of the convention was without material interest except for the dissension caused by objection to that part of the report from the committee on rules which provides for the seating of delegates sent by insular possessions. Several delegates discussed the report, and a roll call was asked for, but the report was adopted finally without resorting to that method of determining the action of the convention, but as a result of a ruling by the temporary chairman, acquiesced in by the convention, which has the effect of refusing representation to the delegates who had come from the Philippines.

HON. HENRY GASSAWAY DAVIS.



Democratic Nominee for Vice President.

Officer Slain.

Dubuque, Ia., July 7.—James Reed, a laborer, shot Officer Daniel Norton through the heart. Norton was attempting to arrest Reed at the request of the latter's wife, who claimed that her husband had threatened to kill her.

Tried to Ford Stream.

Vinita, I. T., July 7.—Three children of James Robinson a farmer, were drowned in Prior Fork, 20 miles southwest of here. Robinson with his family attempted to ford the swollen stream in a wagon.

Killed by the Cars.

Sioux Falls, S. D., July 7.—A passenger train on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad, near Brandon, ran down a rig containing three children of Lewis Skogue, instantly killing two boys, aged about eight and ten, and fatally injuring a girl, aged about 12.

Two Boys Drowned.

Bradford, Pa., July 7.—Charles Rasor and George White, aged respectively ten and nine years, were drowned while playing on a raft in an old reservoir near South avenue.

Alleged Forger Arrested.

St. Louis, July 7.—Robert B. Taylor, who is said to have been an employe of the Central national bank of New York for 20 years, is a prisoner of the United States secret service operatives in St. Louis on the charge of passing forged national bank notes of the institution in which he was a clerk. Taylor, it is said, has passed $3,000 of the forged notes in St. Louis in the last two days, and when arrested $3,550 in the alleged forged currency was found on his person.

Woman Sentenced to Hang.

Philadelphia, July 7.—Mrs. Catharine Danz, convicted of murder in the first degree for poisoning her husband, William G. Danz, was Wednesday sentenced to be hanged. An appeal will be taken to the supreme court, by Mrs. Danz's counsel.

Army Changes.

Washington, July 7.—Brig. Gen. Peter C. Hanna was retired Wednesday and Maj. Theodore A. Bingham will be appointed to succeed him and be retired immediately in favor of Col. Constant Williams.

City Not Liable.

Chicago July 7.—Litigation to the probable aggregate total of $8,000,000 was discouraged Wednesday when Judge Holdom, in the superior court, ruled that the city of Chicago was not liable in any degree for the Iroquois theater fire. A suit by Eva Catherine Gibson for $15,000 damages because of a broken arm and an injured spine was the case decided. Sixty other suits are pending and had the decision been against the city hundreds of other actions probably would have been filed.

Population of Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 7.—Milwaukee has a population of between 320,000 and 325,000, according to estimates based on the latest school census, which gives the total number of children of school age as 105,953. This is an increase of 2,030 children over the previous census.

Mitchell Warns Strikers.

Denver, Col., July 7.—John Mitchell has notified the managers of the coal strike that all assistance is withdrawn, and unless the strikers return to work they will not receive the countenance of the national association.

Honor for an American.

Edinburg, July 9.—The university of Edinburg conferred the degree of doctor of law on Hannis Taylor, formerly American minister to Spain and later counsel of the United States before the Alaska boundary commission.

Passed Away.

Beloit, Wis., July 9.—Rev. Joseph Collie, D. D., aged 80 years, a member of the first class to graduate from Beloit college in 1851, and father of Dean George L. Collie, died Friday, at Delavan, Wis.

Mother and Child Drowned.

Springfield, Ill., July 9.—The wife and child of Harmon Werts, a farmer near Chapin, west of this city on the Wabash, were drowned in a cistern Friday. The child, 21 months old, fell into the cistern, and the mother in trying to rescue it also fell in. Before assistance came she also drowned.

Cholera in Peru.

Washington, July 9.—Consul Gottschalk, at Callao, reported to the state department by cable that cholera has broken out at Salaverry, a Peruvian coast town.

The Assault on Port Arthur of Ten Years Ago

A Description of It Should Be Interesting and Instructive at the Present Time.

THE similarity of the present Japanese plan of campaign to the lines of advance in the Chinese war has been so remarkable that an account of assault on Port Arthur in autumn of 1894 is sure to be instructive. It was on October 25 that Count Oyama's force commenced to land at Pitsuwo, 25,000 in all, with field artillery and siege guns. Within a fortnight Kinchu and Dalny were in Japanese hands, and on the 18th of November the invading army was on the highway to Port Arthur.

This highway is commanded by two main forts, Etseshan and Sungshushan, and of these Etseshan has always been recognized by military authorities, as the key to the stronghold. On November 21st at two a. m. the assault formed up for the final march from the camp at Tuchengtan, each man carrying only knapsack and rifle, with their ammunition.

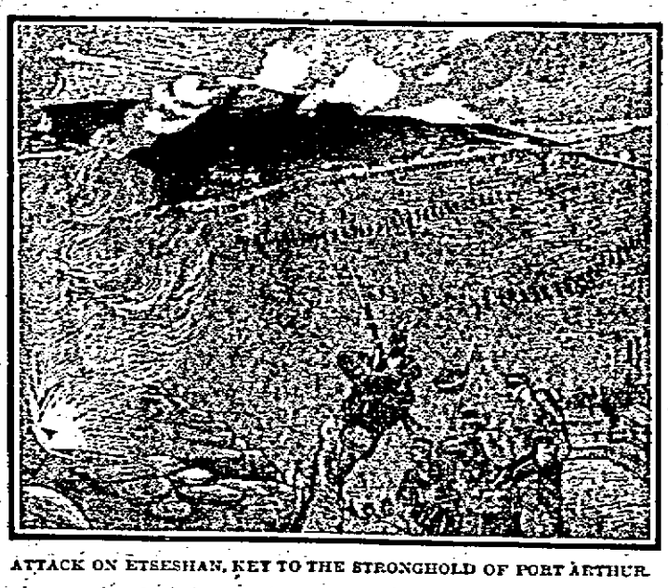
The night was clear and the moon shone with a placid, silvery radiance. There was not a breath of wind; all was silent. But as the day broke the field and siege guns burst into flame, and with their thunderous cannonade roused the enemy from their sleep. The van of the Third infantry regiment, under Maj. Gen. Nishi, suddenly made its appearance to the northwest of the wester fort on Etseshan. Mountain artillery, siege guns and field guns—40 cannon in all—began pouring a continuous stream of iron into the three devoted forts on this hill—Chair Hill, for that is the signification of Etseshan. The Chinese defended themselves stoutly.

The forts on Sungshushan, as well as the coast forts, replied to the Japanese attack with reverberating volleys from their large guns. It seemed as if the tremendous uproar would rend the very heavens. The shells from the various forts, moreover, inflicted much damage on the besiegers, while every shot from the Japanese side told. After what seemed about an hour the Chinese fire slackened, and then ceased altogether. The Third regiment, who had continued to advance while the attack was going on, then scaled the hill from the right side and rushed with wild cheers on towards the forts, which they carried at the bayonet's point. At 7:30 a. m. the First battalion reached the left flank of the second fort, and carried the place by storm. Shortly afterwards the Second and Third battalions followed the road taken by the First. While this was being down the forts on Pelyushan and Sungshushan kept up an incessant fire on the advancing Japanese. But after the fall of the third fort, the first and second were easily taken.

After the land forts had been successively captured, an attack was made on the coast forts, the highest of which were those on Hwangkinshan. These contained cannon of very heavy calibre, easily turned in any direction, whose range included not only the inland forts, but even those in the place occupied by the Japanese artillery.

There was one gun in particular which had greatly annoyed the besiegers at long range, throwing shells in the direction of the Etseshan, Erhlungshan and Sungshushan forts. It was thus absolutely necessary to attack this high fort first of all, and in order to carry out this plan the Second regiment, which had been left to guard the field guns, was ordered to advance to the assault. So soon as the order was given the Second regiment rushed into the town, shooting down all opposition and engaging in a hand-to-hand encounter. Veering around the men then stormed the forts on Hwangkinshan. These were one and and all occupied shortly after four p. m. The Mixed brigade had in the meanwhile carried Laolaitse by assault.

At this moment the strains of military music were heard coming from the parade and drill ground of one of the Chinese army divisions inside the town. This was soon recognized as the music of the band belonging to the staff of the second army. They were playing the grandly impressive national anthem of Japan; Kimi ga yo. As the triumphant music echoed over the hard-fought field, the Japanese troops gave vent to their loyal enthusiasm in cheer upon cheer. With regard to the forts west of Hwangkinshan, the attack was now suspended, the short autumn day being at an end. The First division went into bivouac just north of the town of Port Arthur, while the mixed brigade took up a position on the left. The next day the Japanese troops advanced to attack the remaining forts, but found them deserted. The Chinese had decamped to the last man. More than 20 of the great forts on the Port Arthur peninsula had thus been conquered in a single day, and the sun flag waved proudly over the well-won field.



ATTACK ON ETSESHAN, KEY TO THE STRONGHOLD OF PORT ARTHUR.

VICTORIOUS ENTRY OF THE JAPS INTO PORT ARTHUR, 1894.

The Rose Cross of Thibet.

Any of the British officers now on the road to Lhase who may happen to be freemasons have, perhaps, just an outside chance of solving an interesting question. For there are those who believe that the high Rosicrucian adepts, having emigrated to the east about the beginning of the seventeenth century, still inhabit the Thibetan plateaux to-day, and some of the mysteries of freemasonry have been supposed to have been acquired from the Rosicrucians. If they ever existed, the Rosicrucians were a secret society possessing the art of turning baser metals into gold, and vowed themselves to gratuitous healing of the sick. Sceptics, however, maintain that there never was such a society, but that it was invented as a ponderous joke by a learned seventeenth century treatise writer.—London Chronicle.

"Just Folks."

"My boy," said a Texas man to his son, who was starting out for an eastern city, "let me tell you something which may be of help to you." His advice was homely, but good. "You get up there and you'll see a heap of people who have got more money than you have—a heap of people who have got more brains than you have, and more success. Some of them may even be better-looking than you are. Don't you worry about that, and don't you be scared of anybody. Whenever you meet a man who allows he's your superior, you just look at him and say to yourself: 'After all, you're just folks.' You want to remember for yourself, too, that you're just folks. After you have lived as long as I have, and have knocked round the world, you'll learn that that's all anyone of us is—just folks."—Forest and Stream.

A Definition.

At one of the registration places in his state Congressman Bankhead, of Alabama, stood listening to officials testing a colored man's qualifications for exercising the right of suffrage. The negro was unusually intelligent and one of the officials said quietly to the congressman: "That's a very smart darky. He has answered every question correctly."

"Ask him to explain a writ of certiorari," suggested the congressman.

This was done and the negro, after scratching his head, said: "'Deed, boss, I guess you done got me. I dunno what dat is 'less it's somethin' to keep a nigger from votin'."

A Spoiled Cook.

Mr. Grumps—You'll have to discharge that cook.

Mrs. Grumps—You liked her at first.

Mr. Grumps—Yes, but she's getting into your way of cooking.—N.Y. Weekly

BOOK VANDALS ARE ELUSIVE

In the many cases of mutilation of library books only a small percentage is traced to the culprit, declares the New York Herald. There is, of course, a record which enables the attendants to tell who had the book on certain dates, but it is almost impossible to find out just when the mischief was done. There is a clause in the rules and regulations requesting all borrowers to report to the librarian at once any mutilation which a book may have previously suffered, but through the usual carelessness that characterizes the average easy-going New Yorker the discoverer of the vandalism fails to report it, hence when the attention of the attendants is finally drawn to it the damage may be several weeks old.

Illustrations are the particular prey of the library sharks, especially those that appear in the magazines that run to colored pictures. In many cases, too, several pages of the text are abstracted for good measure.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Many Die in Collisions.

A freight train and light engine collided on the Wisconsin Central road near Milwaukee, instantly killing Fireman John Kersch, of Marshfield, Wis., and injuring H. Putney, of Fon du Lac; John Robinson, of Fond du Lac; F. Walsh, of Fond du Lac, and G. W. Martin. In another collision between a switch engine and a fast stock train on the Burlington at Lyties, George Theyson, of La Crosse, engineer of the switch engine, was killed. A mail clerk named Dennison and two tramps were killed near Tony in a head-on collision between a Soo passenger and freight train.

Cyclone Does Much Damage.

A cyclone struck the town of Decora, seven miles south of Portage. The residence of Milo Stebbins and barn was wrecked, and a large granary owned by Harvey Sines was carried 100 feet from its foundation. Mrs. Sines and children were in the building separating milk, and were carried with it, but escaped injury. No trace has been found of the barn, save few scattered timbers. The storm crossed the Decora mill pond and moved a large barn on the farm of John Scott several feet. Near Wyocena the residence of William Hughes was struck by lightning.

Onalaska a "Dry" Town.

Onalaska saloonkeepers, in an effort to avoid the payment of large licenses, formed a trust and determined to operate under one license, dividing the profits, figuring that the combined trade would equal the former business of all. The other evening the Onalaska council refused the application of the saloon trust for the single license and for the first time in the city's history Onalaska has been called a "dry" town.

John Mitchell Dead.

John J. Mitchell, former United States senator, is dead at his home, Meadowmere, in the town of Greenfield. The end, which was not unexpected, came after 48 hours of unconsciousness. Death was due to intesinal trouble. Senator Mitchell has been ill since January and in March underwent an operation. He rallied from this, but experienced a sudden relapse.

Failed to Save Cow.

A cow, for the recovery of which from sickness, Alvin Shaw, a farmer near Chippewa Falls, had been praying, is dead. Shaw had maintained that the cow could be cured through prayer. He had telephoned elders in Zion City to secure divine intercession, but sent this message to Zion City: "Stop praying; she is dead."

Society Damsels Displaced.

Fully 25,000 strangers helped Janesville celebrate the Fourth with a society parade and home-talent circus. Janesville society girls who had promised to wear short skirts in the parade refused at the last minute and vaudeville girls were hurriedly brought from Chicago at an expense of $300 to take their places.

Green Bay Bishop Named.

Rev. Joseph J. Fox, former vicar general, has been appointed bishop of Green Bay, where he was born. The notice of appointment was received by Archbishop Mesmer with much enthusiasm. The announcement has given universal satisfaction.

The News Condensed.

Joseph Schuessler, aged 85 years and at one time owner of the largest brewery in Fond du Lac, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart.

The two indictments charging bribery against Chief of Police Hawley, of Green Bay, were dismissed in the circuit court after Allie Edwards upon whose testimony the state expected to convict the chief, had given testimony that clearly exonerated the official.

Paul Hart, employed on a farm near Marshfield, attempted to kill Mary Roerdlinger by stabbing her in the neck. He gave himself up to the authorities and admitted his guilt.

Pricked by a guilty conscience J. Stevenson, of Pullman, Mich., paid the agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, fare from La Crosse to St. Paul for a ride stolen 12 years ago.

Dr. H. D. Miller was met by two wildcats near Bloomer which attacked his horse. After succeeding in driving them away, three more came. Miller fought the animals with a club, and killed three.

The steam yacht Lillie, of Marinette, narrowly escaped going down on Green bay with all on board. There were 25 on the boat. The Lillie is a small craft, about 20 feet long.

Mr. and Mrs. Cabel Cook, of the town of Dellona, celebrated their sixty-third wedding anniversary.

Mrs. Henry Corneliusen and five children, coming from Norway to Superior to join her husband, were among those on board the Norge when it foundered. The husband has lived here five years, and had just accumulated enough money to send for his family.

A wheel from a toy cannon was discovered in the stomach of the three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. William Longhurst, of Neenah, by the use of an X-ray machine. An operation is necessary to remove it.

While packing up an outfit preparatory to going fishing, Joseph C. Hyman, insurance agent, of Milwaukee, accidentally shot himself with a revolver and died instantly.

Peter Christianson, of Edgar, was killed by a fast freight while attempting to steal a ride.

Alexander Green, who left La Crosse penniless four years ago and was mourned as dead, has returned, claiming to be worth $100,000. Green says he sold a claim in Alaska for that amount.

Hon. A. H. F. Kruger is dead at Neenah, Wis., from paralysis. He was well known throughout the state.

A man about 30 years of age fished himself out of the Fond du Lac river, where the North-Western tracks cross in Fond du Lac, the other marning, and told a wierd story of being kidnaped in Chicago and taken on board a freight train.

The Rock River cotton mills at Janesville, have been damaged to the extent of $25,000 by fire. The fire was started by a skyrocket.

The number of state and savings banks in Wisconsin has increased from 258 to 260 since March 28, and their resources and liabilities have decreased about $500,000.

DEFEAT FOR JAPS.

Camp Surprised by Russians—Battle in Storm—Mikado's Force Loses One Thousand Men.

London, July 8.—The Central News has a dispatch from St. Petersburg stating that early Wednesday morning Gen. Kashtalinsky's troops surprised and attacked the Japanese outposts at Lantyansan. Advancing through a terrific rain storm, the Russians reached the outlying videttes of the Japanese without an alarm being raised, and finally rushed the camp of the outpost, killing every one in it. The Japanese were reinforced and made three fierce attacks, but were repulsed. The advance of the second Russian battalion enabled the first to retire in safety. The Russians had 200 casualties. The Japanese casualties are reported to have been 1,000.

Rome, July 11.—A dispatch from Liaoyang says that a fierce battle has been fought at Hoang, near Liaoyang, between a force of Russians numbering 6,000, led by Gen. Keller, and a supposedly superior number of the enemy. Although the Russians struggled valiantly they were compelled to retreat before determined assaults by the Japanese and left 350 dead upon the field. The Japanese showed great bravery. The battle ended in complete rout of the Russians. The loss of the Japanese is unknown.

Chefoo, July 11.—A European who left Port Arthur at five o'clock Sunday afternoon reports that the Japanese made a torpedo attack Sunday morning, attempting to penetrate into the harbor. They were repulsed without loss on either side.

The European further reports that on July 7 severe fighting occurred around Port Arthur. The Russians claimed to have driven the Japanese back on all sides, but admitted a loss of over 1,000 killed. Seven hundred wounded are said to have arrived at Port Arthur on July 8, and it was reported that more were to come in.

Tatchekiao, July 8.—The Japanese swarmed over the mountain crests early Wednesday morning and advanced on Kaichou, compelling Gen. Chirikoff, with the center of the Russian vanguard, to fall back. A whole brigade of Japanese, with masses of cavalry, followed and occupied the village of Nantay, driving out two companies of Russian infantry and two companies of Cossacks, who were entrenched there. The Japanese arrived within five miles of Kaichou. It was then nightfall. Gen. Samsonoff made a heroic attempt to check the Japanese, galloping out with guns to shell the Japanese left and inflicting great loss on them, but fearing his retreat would be cut off, he fell back and is now holding Kaichou. Gen. Chirikoff's force is stationed southeast of Kaichou. The plans of the Japanese remain a mystery to the Russian commanders.

London, July 7.—The Tokio correspondent of the Daily telegraph, in a dispatch dated July 6, gives Gen. Kuroki's textual account of the fight near Motien pass as follows: At four o'clock on the morning of July 4 a few Russians approached near our pickets, posted one and a half miles northwest of Motien pass. They were followed immediately by one company, which attacked. Then from the northern heights the enemy brought down another company, thus surrounding us. The picket commander dispatched his main force towards the southern hills, retaining only a small force. Our troops were fiercely engaged in a close encounter with the enemy and forced a passage through the Russian line, while our outpost, which had been the first alarmed, attacked the enemy's flank. A desperate bayonet fight ensued, which resulted in the enemy retiring, pursued by our main outposts, to Chenchiapaotze and Tawan. The enemy also attacked our outposts west of Shiakaolin at about the same time, but was immediately repulsed. Our total casualties were 19 men killed and 2 officers and 36 men wounded. The enemy left on the field 53 men killed and 40 wounded, suffering a still greater loss while being pursued."

Tientsin, July 7.—Advices have been received that at nine p. m. on last Sunday four Japanese destroyers made a determined attempt to enter Port Arthur and attack the Russian fleet. The destroyers were discovered by the shore batteries. One of the destroyers was sunk under Golden hill, another under Shore battery No. 22 and a third one had its funnel shot away.

BLOWN FROM A BRIDGE.

Seven Men Killed and Two Injured as Result of Tornado at Thebes, Ill.

St. Louis, July 9.—A special to the Republic from Cape Girardeau, Mo., says: Seven workmen were killed and two others seriously injured by being blown from the second arch of the new railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at Thebes, Ill., Friday night. The tornado struck a traveling crane, upon which the men were at work, and pushed it backward for 200 feet. At the second arch from the Missouri shore it struck an obstruction and was hurled to the rocks below. A relief train was hastily made up and the dead and injured brought here.

Not the Real Thing.

London, July 8.—The jewels of the marquis of Anglesey, one of the chief assets relied upon by his many creditors, have been discovered to be made mainly of paste. The workmanship is so exquisite that experts on making a first examination were deceived, and valued the famous jewel collection at $550,000. They are now found to be worth $200,000.

Chicago's Population.

Chicago, July 9.—The publishers of the Chicago City Directory, to be issued soon, estimate the city's population at 2,241,000.

Will Act Temporarily.

Washington, July 6.—John S. Lord, first deputy collector of internal revenue, for the Springfield (Ill.) district, has been designated to act as collector pending the permanent appointment of a successor to Isaac R. Mills, who was killed in a railroad accident at Litchfield, Ill., Sunday.

Heavy Loss by Fire.

New York, July 6.—A loss of nearly $100,000 resulted Tuesday from a fire which destroyed the Electrical Vehicle Equipment company's factory in Brooklyn.

FATAL BLUNDER.

Made by a Towerman and Wreck of Excursion Train Follows—Seventeen Killed.

New York, July 11.—Fourteen persons were killed and about 50 injured in a collision which occurred at Midvale, N. J., just before noon Sunday, when a regular passenger train on the Greenwood Lake branch of the Erie railroad ran into an excursion train that had stopped to take water. All the dead and injured lived in Hoboken, Jersey City and New York.

The dead are: Henry Otterstedt, Hoboken; William Weidemeyer, Hoboken; William Rentz, New York; Mrs. Anna Lemkohl and daughter Agnes, New York; William Laen, Hoboken; Henry Becker, Hoboken; William Rohfing, Hoboken; William Winderknechl, Hoboken; Henry Koch, Hoboken; Isadore Mauser, Hoboken; Frank Holnweddell, Hoboken; George McDermott, Hoboken; William Wistow, Hoboken; George Sheer, Hoboken; E. K. Kelley, Jersey City; boy, name supposed to be Batterson.

The accident is believed to have resulted from a tower operator having lowered his signal too soon, and this was admitted by D. W. Cooke, general passenger agent of the Erie railroad, who gave out a statement in which he said: "The operator in the tower failed to set the block signal against the train following."

The train which was run into was a special carrying members of the First Plattdeutcher association, of Hoboken, on their annual outing, and had 800 passengers. It consisted of 12 cars and two engines. The first engine had taken water and the train had moved up and stopped with the second engine beside the tank when the regular train drew near. The flagman of the special signalled the engineer of the oncoming train, but owing to a curve in the road his flag was not seen until too late.

It is claimed that the engineer of the regular train had slowed down to about ten miles an hour before he crashed into the special, but his engine tore through the rear car the greater part of its length and drove the forward end of that car into the car ahead. The killed and injured were in these two cars. The wreckage did not catch fire and the work of taking out the dead and maimed was accomplished quickly.

The passengers from the uninjured coaches ran back and joined in the work, and the residents of Midvale, many of whom had heard the crash, assisted them. The 14 dead were soon laid beside the track and the injured were carried to the nearby houses. While physicians were being sent for, women of Midvale brought bandages and other articles that could be used in caring for the injured. An engine and cars were sent from Little Falls to the scene of the wreck and as rapidly as possible the most seriously hurt were prepared for transportation by train to Little Falls, and thence to Jersey City or Hoboken. The less severely hurt were continued under treatment in Midvale until later in the day. All those hurt were eventually taken either to their homes or to hospitals.

The engineer and fireman of the regular train disappeared from the scene just after the accident. They both escaped injury by jumping just before the crash. The operator in the tower was Walter Richards. He would make no statement and was relieved and left the scene soon after the accident.

TOWN IS WRECKED.

Damage by Explosion of Powder Magazine at Marblehead, O., Placed at $150,000—Many Injured.

Sandusky, O., July 11.—The little town of Marblehead, on the peninsula across the bay from this city, was wrecked by a terrific explosion of dynamite and powder Saturday night, every house and building in the town being damaged and possibly 100 people injured. No one was killed. Lightning struck the magazine of the Kelley's Island Lime & Transport company, a Cleveland corporation, and the contents of the building, including about 25 tons of dynamite and 200 kegs of powder, let go in a terrific explosion, or series of explosions. But a half hour before several hundred men had quit work in the vicinity. The loss is estimated at $150,000. There is not a whole pane of glass in the town and houses were literally lifted from their foundations and moved several feet.

At Lorain, 30 miles away, the shock of the explosion broke plastering from the ceilings of houses, shattered windows, toppled over chimneys and threw horses to the pavement.

Many Injured.

St. Louis, July 11.—While running at full speed the tender of the engine drawing an eastbound excursion train on the Missouri Pacific road jumped a switch near Labadie, 45 miles west of here, Sunday night, derailed four coaches, which were thrown down the embankment, and injured 28 passengers. It is considered remarkable that none was killed outright, and only three were seriously injured.

Confesses Four Murders.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 11.—John Johnson (colored) who, with Frank Ousley (also colored), will hang next Thursday for the murder of Grocer James Donnelly, has confessed to four other murders. Johnson says he was born in Georgia and when about 18 years old started out as a tramp. Two of his victims were with him traveling in a box car on a Virginia railroad and after murdering them for the five dollars in their possession he threw their bodies from the car while the train was going. His other two victims suffered a like fate on a Georgia railroad.

Fix Number of Deaths at 25.

Litchfield, Ill., July 11.—The jury selected by Coroner William A. Gray, of Montgomery county, to investigate the Wabash wreck at Litchfield on Sunday, July 3, has fixed the number of dead at 25. Twenty of the dead were identified, one unidentified, and four missing.

Death of Gen. Toral.

Madrid, July 11.—Gen. Toral, who commanded the Spanish garrison at Santiago when that place surrendered to the United States forces, died Sunday at an asylum for the insane near here.

The Woman's Suffrage Movement in the United States

History of the Fight for Equal Rights the Fair Sex Has Made Since 1840.

WOMAN in politics comes before us intermittently, arousing a more or less idle interest, according to locality and personality. Just now the idle interest becomes general, owing to the presence at the recent national republican convention of a sprinkling of women delegates, and to the efforts made by the women suffragists gathered at Chicago to have inserted in the republican platform a plank favoring a constitutional amendment preventing the disfranchisement of American citizens because of sex.

It was back in the late '40s the woman-suffrage movement had birth in the United States. It occurred at the time the question of radical temperance measures was being agitated. Such men as William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and Horace Greeley lent encouragement to the women in their support of reforms, and also in their search of "Rights," and leaders and followers increased. Then came the abolitionist crusade, and here women were given added opportunity to take part in public affairs. This period may be spoken of as perhaps the most conspicuous in our 60 years' history of woman's struggle for equality.

In the woman suffrage ranks to-day few figures, if any at all, stand out as did those of the first leaders—Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone, Amelia Bloomer, Anna Dickinson. Of these women, probably the most remarkable of all was Miss Anthony, who, now at the age of 81, still continues thoroughly devoted to the "sacred cause." Once considered a most improper person, a radical entertaining views that threatened the peace and morality of the family, Miss Anthony has lived to see herself no longer misjudged and reviled by the rabble; very much revered by a large number, followers of her beliefs and observers that are able to yield respect to sincerity and earnestness of purpose. As Douglas Story says of her: "Through it all she has emerged a serene-faced, white-haired old woman, strong in her principles, justified in much that once seemed heretical."

Miss Anthony for over 50 years has been the strong business head of the women's rights people, and has also labored as politician, orator and reformer. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who died but recently, was of quite different type than Miss Anthony; in appearance what is called more pleasing, more magnetic as a speaker. From the time of her call for the first woman's congress, in 1848, to her death, in 1902, at the advanced age of 85, she displayed the greatest zeal in the interests of woman's progress. At the time of her death she was honorary president of the National American Woman's Suffrage association.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who succeeded Miss Anthony as president of the association, is one of the well-known later leaders. Other prominent woman suffragists of the present are Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, a lawyer residing in Chicago; Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, of Denver, president of the National Federation of Women's clubs; Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, vice president-at-large of the suffragist association; Charlotte Perkins Stetson Gilman, the author. Many noted women are quoted as advocates of suffrage: Jane Addams, of Hull House; Clara Barton, of Red Cross fame; Louise Imogen Guiney, the poet; Mrs. Henrotin, honorary president National Federation Women's clubs; Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Harriet Prescott Spofford, the writer; Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, the novelist.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

Many eminent men of the past were advocates of woman suffrage—Emerson, Alcott, Bryant, George William Curtis, Eugene Field, Longfellow, Paul Leicester Ford, Robert Ingersoll, Whittier; and many eminent men of the present are counted as friends of the movement: Mark Twain, George W. Cable, ex-Gov. Dole of Hawaii, Commissioner of Education William T. Harris, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, W. D. Howells, Gen. Miles, Carroll D. Wright. In addition to these might be mentioned the names of a surprising number of statesmen, senators and congressmen. Abraham Lincoln declared himself publicly for woman's suffrage, and Roosevelt, when governor, sent this message to the legislature: "I call your attention to the desirability of gradually enlarging the sphere in which the suffrage can be extended to women."

Though it was in the east the suffrage movement was started, it is in the west that we find the suffrage states to-day—Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho. Wyoming was the first place in the United States to enfranchise women, back in 1869 the territorial legislature giving full suffrage. Utah gave women the suffrage in 1870, congress disfranchised them in 1887, and in 1895 the suffrage amendment restored their rights. All political parties in Idaho favored giving women the vote, and the suffrage amendment passed there with very little trouble.

To-day, though women have gained several legal and some political rights by means of the years of suffrage agitation, there is noticeable the same old apathy as formerly on the part of feminity in general as to the right to vote; and there is noticeable a strong anti-suffrage agitation. Women band themselves together to combat the struggle of the suffragists, come out openly to contest having political burdens thrust upon them. The Catholic World, in an editorial entitled "Twenty-five Years of Woman's Suffrage," thus summarizes the indifference and opposition shown in the time mentioned: "It has come to be demonstrated that women do not want the right to vote. Outside the small coterie of agitators, the rank and file of the women have never betrayed a burning desire to rush to the polls. When the Kelsey bill was enacted by the New York legislature, giving women taxpayers the right to vote on questions of appropriations at special elections, only a very small proportion of the women availed themselves of the privilege. The woman-suffrage amendment was defeated in Massachusetts by a vote of 127 to 47. In the Connecticut constitutional convention there were but three votes in favor of giving the suffragists a hearing on a woman's suffrage amendment. In Iowa, where the great battle was fought, the waning power of the suffragists is indicated by the following figures: in 1898 the legislature voted 49 to 47 against a woman's suffrage movement; in 1900 it voted 55 to 43, and in 1902 when the roll was called the vote stood 51 to 39. In New York state there is an organization forceful in numbers, but more particularly forceful in the character of its membership, which has for its avowed purpose the making of a persistent protest against laying on woman's shoulders the burden of the ballot."

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

In recent reading on the subject, we had expected to come upon a great amount of material eulogistic of woman's work in public life, but found most of the articles perused either mildly or else strongly critical of woman suffrage; both men and women writers seeming to have plentiful occasion for criticism of the methods and results of the use of the ballot by women. Elizabeth McCracken, in an article in the Outlook on woman's suffrage in Colorado, a state where women have had the equal suffrage for 12 years, writes rather discouragingly of the opportunity afforded women voters. Her main argument is that grave disaster has been brought upon the women themselves, that there is noticeable a lowering of womanly ideals.

A man writer on the same subject, Mr. William Macleod Raine, strange to relate, does not chronicle any loss of womanly dignity, but gives as his conclusions, after a seemingly careful study of the matter, that women voters do not regenerate politics to the extent heralded by their friends; but does think women are being awakened to some desirable interest in civic affairs; says that this newly-aroused interest has manifested itself in the greater cleanliness of streets, in city park improvements, in the care, ventilation and artistic decoration of school buildings. All of which Mr. Raine thinks comes very properly in woman's province, are matters that she naturally would supervise very successfully.

CHRISTOPHER WEBSTER.

QUEER TASTES OF WOMEN

"The new waiter came to me looking scared," said the head waiter in a Chicago restaurant where many working girls take their luncheon. "I got him from a downtown place where men are served exclusively. The whims of women privileged to order their own meals frightened him.

"'That girl wants powdered sugar with an order of little necks,' he said, as though he expected me to fall at the news.

"'Give it to her,' I said, 'and give her plenty of it.'

"I have seen women who think steak and onions grossly unhealthy eat raw clams with sugar and olive oil. I have seen them use Worcestershire sauce, tomato ketchup, and sugar as a condiment. A pinch of lemon and a dash of tabasco seems absurd to them. Olive oil is becoming more of a fad all the time in serving both oysters and clams.

"But I was nearly bowled out myself the other day when I saw a young woman who had ordered little neck clams, with a follow of spring lamb and mint sauce, sprinkle her clams with the mint sauce."

Suggesting a Compromise.

"Time is money, they say," remarked the chronic loafer.

"Well, maybe it is," rejoined the village grocer, "but if it's all the same to you I wish you would spend a little more money here and a little less time."—Tit-Bits.

COINCIDENCES.

The Odd Ways In Which Things Come About In This World.

A story is being told of a man selling toys on a London pavement recognizing in a lady who bought from him his own daughter. Stranger meetings have been recorded. Late one night two men who had been dining with the late Duke of Edinburgh at Buckingham palace set out for their club and paused for a moment at a crossing in Pall Mall. It was very late, and rain was falling, but there at the crossing was a tiny boy plying his broom and asking alms. One of the two was a man who never could resist such an appeal. He stopped to question the child. How came he to be there at so late an hour, seemingly so friendless and destitute? The boy answered that he was, as he seemed, utterly destitute. He had walked to London from a town on the south coast.

"And have you really no friends or relations in the world?" asked his kindly interrogator. "Well, sir, it's the same as if I hadn't," replied the lad. "I have a brother, but I shall never see him again. I don't even know if he's alive. He's a sailor, and I haven't seen him for a long time." At this the second man, who had not as yet spoken, showed interest. "What's your brother's name, little man?" he now asked. "His name is ——, sir, and he's a signalman in the Bellerophon, but he's been away so long he must have forgotten me." "Good heavens!" exclaimed his second questioner. "Why, that's the name of my own signalman, and a fine young fellow he is, too, and now I notice there is a strong likeness between him and the boy." The speaker was the commander of the Bellerophon. The boy had been granted toll rights over the crossing for only that one night; his first questioner was the only man in a million who would have stopped in the pouring rain to question a crossing sweeper; his companion was almost the only man in the world who could have attested the truth of the lad's story. It is only necessary to add that the two good hearted fellows took the boy in hand and saw to his being made into as good a sailor as his brother.—St. James Gazette.

WISDOM OF NOVELISTS.

If you want to impress fools you must respect their prejudices.—Anthony Hope.

Success in life rests upon one small gift—the secret of the entry into another man's mind to discover what is passing there.—Seton Merriman.

To smoke a fine cigar, after a real dinner, with a good friend, is about as near heaven on earth as the average man will ever find south of the stars.—John Bain.

There is nothing more fatal to a political career than brilliant impromptus and spirited orations. A statesman's words, like butchers' meat, should be well weighed.—John Oliver Hobbes.

A young man thinks that he alone of mortals is imperious to love, and so the discovery that he is in it suddenly alters his views of his own mechanism. It is thus not unlike a rap on the funny bone.—J. M. Barrie.

Noun Versus Adjective.

The current debasement of the language, of which mention was made recently by a correspondent, needs to be stayed by occasional protests, says the London Chronicle. The education committees are being called in many quarters "educational" committees. This false refinement reminds one of the common inscription, "monumental mason," which should be "monument mason." It is not the artificer who is monumental. Compare "numerical printer" for "number printer." People fear to use a noun as an adjective or strongly prefer the adjective as more elegant. "War office" and "India office" are correct expressions, better than "military" or "Indian office," while "colonial office" is not so good as "colonies office" would be.

Hungarian Forests.

The Hungarian government does not sell any part of its forests, but buys more each year. In some parts of the country, as in the eastern region of the Carpathians, woods are found of several thousand acres in extent, consisting for the most part of red beech. This is used for firewood, carriages, staves and agricultural implements and in the manufacture of bent wood. There are few fires, and they seldom permanently damage the woods. There are large resinous forests in Transylvania, but they are not very accessible, and there are also some in the district of Marmaros, in the northeast of the country.

A Misquoted Proverb.

Perhaps no English proverb or proverbial phrase is more frequently misquoted than the one that speaks of hitting a nail on the head. Unthinking people almost always say the "right nail," which is absurd. The joiner who hit the wrong nail would be a "duffer" indeed, but an expert hand may now and then hit his nail otherwise than fairly on the head.—Notes and Queries.

Startled the Englishmen.

A London paper relates that an enterprising Yankee came over to England and decided to open a shop in Birmingham. He obtained premises next door to a man who also kept a shop of the same description, but was not very pushing in his business methods. The methods of the Yankee, however, caused the older trader to wake up, and with the spirit of originality strong upon him he affixed a notice over his shop with the words, "Established fifty years," painted in large letters. Next day the Yankee replied to this with a notice over his store to this effect: "Established yesterday. No old stock."

Not Too Blind.

Passerby—I thought you were blind. Mendicant—Well, sir, times is so hard and competition is so great that even a blind man has to keep his eyes open nowadays if he wants to do any business at all.

Mistaken Again.

"Our minister seems to be such an altruist," said Mrs. Oldcastle.

"Is he?" replied her hostess. "I thought by the sound of his voice that he was a bass."—Chicago Tribune.

A Modern Antique.

A story which Mr. Davenport told of Pistrucci has its point for collectors. Pistrucci was an Italian and chief engraver at the mint. It is, by the way, to him that England is indebted for the fine group of St. George and the dragon on the reverse of the sovereign. He insisted that modern work in cameo could be quite as fine as ancient work. A "potboiler" head of Flora which he engraved and sold to a dealer for £5 was afterward sold as an antique to Richard Payne Knight for £500. Knight took the cameo in triumph to Pistrucci. "Where can you get modern work like that?" he asked. Pistrucci smiled and claimed the antique for his own. Knight would not believe him. "Examine the roses," said the artist, "and you will see that they are modern flowers." The point was admitted by others, but never by Knight, who bequeathed the gem and the rest of his collection to the nation. Mr. Davenport said that but for the roses an expert would undoubtedly pronounce Pistrucci's cameo a fine antique.—Manchester Guardian.

The Habit of Minimizing Difficulties.

You will find that the habit of minimizing annoyances or difficulties, of making the best of everything that comes to you, of magnifying the pleasant and the agreeable and reducing to the least possible importance everything that is disagreeable or unpleasant, will help you wonderfully not only in your work, but also in your attainment of happiness. It transforms the disagreeable into the agreeable, takes the drudgery out of distasteful tasks, eases the jolts of life wonderfully, and it is worth infinitely more than money. You will find yourself growing to be a larger, completer man. The sunny, buoyant, cheerful soul manages, without losing his equilibrium, to glide over difficulties and annoyances which throw others off their balance and make them miserable and disagreeable. By the alchemy of serenity he extracts from the annoying rocks in his path the precious metal which enables him to do something worth while.—Orison Swett Marden in Success.

Women of Muscle.

In the time of Louis XV. there was an actress engaged at the Theatre Francais—Mlle. Gauthier—who could break a coin between the fingers of one hand and roll a silver plate into the form of a cup of conical shape. No one could bear the pressure of her hand, and only Maurice de Saxe, one of the strongest men of his time, was able to open her closed hand.

In the same century there lived in England a woman, Miss Bettie Thompson, who could break chains with her hand.

Miss Kerra, a young mulatto woman, who appeared in most of the capitals in Europe, was, we believe, the first to perform the feat, while hanging with the bend of her knees in a trapeze, of holding a man at his belt with her teeth and turning him rapidly round with her hands.

Repudiated National Debts.

Spain, at one time by far the most powerful of European nations, was the earliest power to contract a national debt, which in 1556 only amounted to the modest sum of £1,000,000. By 1610 it had grown to £40,000,000 under Philip III., after whose death the whole of it was repudiated.

France in 1643 began to incur her debt, chiefly through the wars of Louis XIV. and the lavish expenditure in building Versailles. In the later years of Louis XVI. this amounted to £68,000,000, only to be repudiated on the establishment of the republic, when some creditors received 23 per cent and others nothing.

Norse-American English.

There is one European country where "the United States vernacular," or something very like it, is widely spoken. Hosts of Norwegian young women have been in domestic service in America, and a good many Norwegian young men have sought fortune there with the result that transatlantically accented English is not at all an uncommon accomplishment in Norway. I remember one carriole driver in particular who habitually rounded off his remarks with "You bet!"—London Chronicle.

Respected the Law.

Whether an epithet is libelous or not is determined by the law alone. There is a pleasant story of an English gentleman rushing into his friend's chambers in Lincoln's Inn and exclaiming: "Quick! Quick! That scoundrel Jones is in Chancery lane, and I want a list of all the abusive names I can call him without risk of prosecution!"

Scorched.

Crabbe—You needn't call any more. I'm going to try another laundry. Laundryman—Why, what's the matter? Weren't your shirts and collars well done? Crabbe—Yes, too well done. I don't like them so brown.—Philadelphia Press.

The Butler's Pantry.

The modern term "butler's pantry" marks the coalescence of two offices formerly distinct, when the butler, or "boteler," presided over the buttery, or "botelerie," and the "panter," or "pantler," over the pantry or bread closet. The duties of carver, sewer and cupbearer were held to be very honorable ones and could be discharged by men of high rank, and in great establishments the butler, the pantler, the porter and the officers of all the several household departments had each his own contingent of grooms and yeomen.

Marie Antoinette's Shawl.

Marie Antoinette's lace shawl, which she gave off the scaffold to her father confessor, the Abbe de l'Orme, is still in existence. The abbe, who emigrated, left it at his death to the Prelate Strobach in Breslau. It has since passed through the hands of two or three clergymen and was finally presented to the church at Neunedorf by Pastor Heinrichs.

Where He Fails.

"It's too bad the average man can't be satisfied with a good living and not be hungering for more money."

"The average man is satisfied with a good living. The only trouble is that his idea of a good living grows with his income."—Exchange.

ENCAUSTIC PAINTING.

The Art Was Practiced by Ancient Greeks and Romans.

The use of paint brushes is of great antiquity. But as late as the fifteenth century it was customary to apply varnish by smearing it on with the fingers or with a bit of sponge, as the varnishes then used were too viscid to flow well with a brush and could be put on more thinly and evenly with the fingers. This practice was used in the earliest times of which there is any record. The Egyptian mummy cases bear evidence of having been varnished in this manner.

The use of fresco, or water color paints, though the oldest, was not the only method known to the ancients. The Greeks and Romans especially practiced encaustic painting. Encaustic paints were made of clarified beeswax, with which, when melted, pigments were mixed. These paints were applied hot with brushes or spatulæ, and when cold they were given a glazed surface by holding a torch or a hot iron near them. The hot iron was called the "cauterium."

Another method is said to have been to melt the wax with rosin, and after the pigment was added the compound was allowed to cool to a hard and brittle mass, which would be pulverized. The colored powders made in this way were mixed with water, so that they could be applied with a brush like fresco paint, after which they were melted by the cauterium. If rosins were thus used with the wax, a sort of varnish was the result. If the wax was used alone, the finished painting was sometimes varnished. These colored waxes were also used for writing. The red especially was used for royal signatures, whence the use of red sealing wax for a seal. And this "incaustic," as it was called in the middle ages, is the origin of our word ink.—Cassier's Magazine.

THE ALBATROSS.

Curious and Elaborate Dances In Which It Participates.

It is well known that many of the cranes and other long legged wading birds indulge in curious antics that partake closely of the nature of the human dance, but it is not known to many persons that the albatross has the most elaborate and ceremonious dance of them all.

Only very few have ever seen the albatross on land; probably nine persons out of ten who have seen the wonderful birds at all have observed them only on the ocean.

One of the nesting places of this great winged creature is the island of Laysan, in the Pacific ocean, and there at times the ground is absolutely covered with their nests. It is on Laysan that the albatross dance was first seen by a lucky scientist.

The ceremony begins when a lot of the birds are grouped in a circle. Two will advance toward each other, bending and nodding their heads in exact imitation of the human bow. Then they spar with their bills, crossing them gently and still making funny little bows. Then one bird will lower its head and stand quite still in that pose, while the other throws its head back till the bill points straight into the air. It puffs out its breast and advances with a queer, fantastic strut, uttering a curious grunt. The other bird begins to snap its bill till it produces the sound of castanets.

So the two will alternate, advancing and retreating and bowing to each other by turns. Sometimes one will pick up a bit of grass or a feather and offer it to the other. Then a second couple will join the dance, and at last as many as forty of the huge birds may be engaged in the queer pastime.

Some Queer Definitions.

In the Bailey dictionary of 1674 the word "colibus" is defined as follows: "Colibus—a humming bird, which makes a noise like a whirlwind, though it is no bigger than a fly. It feeds on dew, has an admirable beauty of feathers and a scent as sweet as that of musk or ambergris."

The same authority thus describes the loriot, or oriole: "Loriot—a bird that, being looked upon by one that has yellow jaundice, cures the person and dies itself."

Delpino's dictionary (1703) says of the leopard: "Lieupard, or leopard—a yellow beast, exceedingly swift, subtle and fierce and of such a sweet savor that it allures other beasts to it, by which means they are caught and devoured."

Dead Men's Food In Yucatan.

From remote times the natives of Yucatan have been accustomed to make offerings to the souls of the departed, particularly a certain pie that they call "food of the soul." The crust must be of yellow corn, the interior tender chicken and small pieces of pork. These pies are wrapped in leaves of the banana tree and baked underground between hot stones. When done, they are placed on the graves or hung from trees close by. Sometimes, after leaving them there for an hour or two, the living take home the pies and enjoy them, saying that the souls have already drawn from them all the ethereal part of the substance.

Where Latin Is Still Spoken.

In the central part of the Balkans, far up in the mountains between Bulgaria, Servia and Turkey, there is a community of mountaineers among whom strangers seldom go. During the ascendency of the Roman empire a Roman colony was founded here and then forgotten on account of its remoteness. For the reason that the descendants of those ancient colonists have never mixed with the people about them they retain their original characteristics, even to the language. In several villages the Latin that the peasants speak is so plain that students of classic authors can understand them.

Betrothed at Birth.

In some parts of west Africa the girls have long engagements. On the day of their birth they are betrothed to a baby boy a trifle older than themselves, and at the age of twenty they are married. The girls know of no other way of getting a husband, and so they are quite happy and satisfied. As wives they are patterns of obedience, and the marriages usually turn out a success.

MADNESS OF THE DESERT.

Effect of the Monotony of Silence Upon Human Beings.

"The silence of the desert has a maddening effect upon the human brain," said a trapper whose experiences are not often paralleled. "Monotony is more severe than anything else deriving its entire pain from mental effect. The monotony of silence is worse than any other kind.

"Take a man away from the hum of the work of men and send him out on the alkali deserts, and the deep silence becomes awful and is sometimes unbearable. All at once, without any previous symptom, some member of the party may stop suddenly, with a dazed look on his face and a wild expression in his eye. He is dangerous. His reason is torn in wild confusion. Anything or anybody familiar infuriates him.

"He must be disarmed and bound at once or he will deal death to the whole party. He is possessed of 'desert madness,' brought on by the monotony of silence. He suffers excruciating mental anguish. He needs to be relieved by being brought back to his accustomed surroundings.

"On this account men used to the desert refuse to go out with those with whom they are well acquainted. The mad man is not likely to attack a stranger. If there is no friend in the party his madness is likely to assert itself in running rather than in fighting. It is a fearful disease not yet understood."—Birmingham News.

FEMININE LANGUAGE.

An English Criticism of the Use of Words by Women.

You may talk to a woman for an hour or more and understand every word she says. Meat, bread, money, motor cars, drains, the ace of trumps—there is really no space at my disposal to give a list of the words that are common to both languages. In fact, most of the solid, concrete things of life may be left out of the question. It is when we pass beyond the concrete that the real misunderstanding arises. Take a couple of very common words used equally by both sexes. A man will say that So-and-so is a "nice" girl. I should know what he meant. A woman will reply that the girl is pretty, agreeable and all that sort of thing, but that she is "not quite nice." The two are using the same word to express different ideas, and they will never agree as to whether that girl is nice or otherwise until they can talk the same language.

Again in the feminine dictionary the opposite of "nice" is "horrid." A man will talk of a "nice scoundrel" and a "horrid bore," and I can understand him. But when a woman tells me that a man is wealthy and clever and good looking—"but I'm sure he's horrid"—she has dropped into her foreign language. I can only be sure that she does not mean what I mean when I speak of a "horrid girl."—London Outlook.

The Name Tibet.

Many forms of the name Tibet sprang from the Chinese Tubar (fifth century) through the variations of Tuebet, Toboet, Thibet (1165), Tebet (1298), to Tibet (1730). The origin of the name has been variously accounted for, but the weight of historical evidence indicates that the word is derived from Tubat, a famous family name proper to several ancient Tartar dynasties, extensively used in the sense of "chief."

Hodgson asserts that before the arrival of Indian teachers the people had no name for themselves or their land, and, though the present name is not, as some say, unknown in the country itself, the modern Tibetans call themselves Bod-pa and their land Bod-yul, Bod being a Buddhist appellative suggested by the Sanskrit b'ot, or bat, so working back to the Tartar name.—London Spectator.

Irish Nomenclature.

Irish names have often a knack of being frankly pugnacious, so that even a peaceful lord chief justice has had to bear the inciting to murder sobriquet of Killowen. But the mountains from Lismore to Clogheen, known as the Knockmealdown range, are capable of an entirely pacific interpretation, for we commonly say we are knocked down all in a heap by this or that which takes us by surprise, and these mountains surprise all by their beauty. There is no lovelier sight in Ireland, and if an air of melancholy prevails it is because the scene is "somehow sad by excess of serenity," to use a phrase of Henry James it would be difficult to better.—London Chronicle.

Darwin Knew the Species.

Two English boys, being friends of Darwin, thought one day that they would play a joke on him. They caught a butterfly, a grasshopper, a beetle and a centiped and out of these creatures they made a strange composite insect. They took the centiped's body, the butterfly's wings, the grasshopper's legs and the beetle's head, and they glued them together carefully. Then, with their new bug in a box, they knocked at Darwin's door.

"We caught this bug in a field," they said. "Can you tell us what kind of a bug it is, sir?"

Darwin looked at the bug and then he looked at the boys. He smiled slightly.

"Did it hum when you caught it?" he asked.

"Yes," they answered, nudging one another.

"Then," said Darwin, "it is a humbug."

What He Feared.

Wife—Why, John, what do you mean by burning our old love letters? Husband—I have been reading them, my dear. After I die some one who wished to contest my will might get hold of them and use them to prove I was insane.

Evened Up.

"I think," he said, "that I am now just about even with the world."

"Even with the world?"

"Yes. I figure that I have now reached a point where I owe just about as many people as I don't owe."—Chicago Post.

If you wish to be held in esteem, you must associate only with those who are estimable.—Bruyere.

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No. 6—11:22 p. m.——Daily
No. 30—4:15 p. m.——Sunday only
No. 52—4:15 p. m.——Way freight, D. ex. Sun

NORTH BOUND ARRIVE.

No. 5—11:22 p. m.——Daily, except Sunday
No. 17—1:22 p. m.——Daily, except Sunday
No. 31—8:50 a. m.——Daily
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